

MR. FORD TELLS
OF HIS SUCCESS
IN PRODUCTION

Defends and Explains the
Fundamentals Entering
Into Mass Output

OLD PLANT SYSTEM
HELD UNECONOMICAL

Benefit to World in Large-
Scale Manufacturing, Is In-
dustrial Leader's Belief

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Henry Ford has written out his secret of success, which is exemplified by the Ford business. In the new Encyclopedia Britannica, Mr. Ford sets down in simple and practical language the fundamentals of mass production. He discusses its advantages and some of the criticisms which have been made of it.

What Mr. Ford writes about mass production and the Ford business, indicates that the secret of his success is well rooted in sound ideals of manufacture and his understanding of human nature.

By way of beginning, Mr. Ford makes his own definition of mass production as follows:

"Mass production is the focusing upon a manufacturing project of the principles of power, accuracy, economy, system, continuity and speed. The interpretation of these principles, through studies of operation and machine development and their co-ordination, is the conspicuous task of management. And the normal result is a productive organization which delivers in quantities a useful commodity of standard material, workmanship and design at minimum cost. The necessary, precedent condition of mass production is a capacity, latent or developed, of mass consumption, the ability to absorb large production. The two go together, and in the latter may be traced the reasons for the former."

Production and Consumption

Further Mr. Ford points out that the origin of mass production goes back to the time of the pyramids, and that the idea is followed in many industries. He criticizes the old factory systems uneconomical—chiefly because it was concerned only with the mass production and did not consider mass consumption. He also points out the shortcomings of financial control of industry and emphasizes the important relationship between mass production and mass consumption.

Mr. Ford continues:

"To the motor industry is given the credit of bringing mass production to experimental success, and by general consent the Ford Motor Company is regarded as having pioneered in the largest development of the method under a single management and for a single purpose. It may, therefore, simplify the history of mass production and the description of its principles if the experience of this company is taken as a basis. It has been already suggested that mass production is possible only through the ability of the public to absorb large quantities of the commodity thus produced. These commodities are necessarily limited to necessities and conveniences, the automobile represents a basic and continuous convenience, transportation."

Use and Price Balance

"Mass production begins, then, in the conception of a public need of which the public may not as yet be conscious and proceeds on the principle that use-convenience must be matched by price-convenience. Under this principle the element of service remains uppermost; profit and expansion are trusted to emerge as consequences. As to which precedes the other, consumption or production, experiences will differ. But

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New Device Guides
Ships in Thick Fog

By Special Cable

Dover, Eng., Sept. 7

English mariners are interested in a new device just installed in Calais harbor. It is now claimed that the thickest fog causes no difficulty to ships entering that port.

The apparatus consists of a submarine signal system which takes the form of a siren, the vibrations of which are of such high frequency as to be imperceptible to the human ear. Immediately below the siren is a wireless aerial connected with a mechanism beneath the surface of the water which projects sound waves outward over a very small area of circle. Every ship carrying a suitable receiver thus can pick up the sounds and make straight for port.

MOTOR MANUAL
WILL EXPLAIN
INSURANCE LAW

Massachusetts Companies
Booklet Will Contain De-
tailed Information

Automobile insurance policies issued to clubs, garages, associations or organizations, do not in any way cover liability on machines owned individually by members of such groups, according to an automobile manual prepared jointly by Massachusetts insurance companies which are qualified to do business under the compulsory insurance law.

An impression had been gained by many that policies issued to a club or other organization, covered the member's liability. Such a policy is for a machine which may be the property of the club or organization as a unit, as in the case of a car used by various employees of a garage for towing and other purposes. A policy would protect the garage, but would have no relation to machines individually owned by the employees.

This booklet, known as the Massachusetts Automobile Manual, will be of the press in the near future. Several thousand copies will be available to the public, containing detailed information about the rate classifications. The entire rate table, territorial divisions and classifications of machines, is reprinted in the manual.

Policy Canceling Explained

The course to be taken in canceling the compulsory insurance policy is explained in the manual. Fifteen days' written notice is required prior to the intended date of cancellation, except of course when the date is that of the natural expiration of the policy at the end of the year.

If the assured submits a receipt from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles showing a surrender of automobile registration, the policy may then be cancelled without the 15 days' notice. Attention is called by the manual that companies are excluded in the case of employees who are entitled to payments or benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law. This is to prevent paying twice for the same claim.

Only the highways of Massachusetts are covered by the compulsory insurance policies, unless an extra fee of \$2 is paid for the "extraterritorial coverage." As explained in the manual, the law intended that automobiles in operation on the public highways be covered by insurance, but protection in private ways and garages was made optional to car owners.

Conference Scheduled

"Coverage shall not be extended to provide defense to the assured or his chauffeur or other employee on account of arrest," stated the insurance manual.

Wesley E. Monk, Insurance Commissioner, is spending a vacation of two weeks at his home and elsewhere. Since the task of adjudging the rates began a year ago, he had not been away from his office for any extended time. Vacations of his assistants had also been delayed until after the rates were announced. Next week Mr. Monk will be in conference with Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and representatives of the insurance companies. A discussion of payment of premiums on the installment plan will be held. Other problems developing out of the 1927 insurance law will be considered.

Scored by the Commissioner's office, asking questions relating to the law. Many are humorous.

RAIL MEN NAME
WAGE DELEGATES

Will Meet With Arbiters to
Discuss Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Representatives of the eastern railroads to negotiate with the conductors and trainmen in the arbitration of the projected \$1 a day wage increase have been named by John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad and chairman of the Eastern Railroads' committee of managers. W. A. Baldwin, vice-president of the Erie, and R. V. McCreary, general manager of the Pennsylvania, are the two selected by the railroads.

They will meet with the two brotherhood officials, D. L. Casey, editor of the Trainmen's Journal, and E. F. Curtiss of Cedar Rapids, Ia., general secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors. These four will meet and select the remaining two members of the board of arbitration.

Connecting States' Power Zones
Sought by New England Council

Wide Distribution of Electrical Lines Sought Through-
out Rural Territory in Plan to House City
Workers in Tracts Adjacent to Farms

By the Associated Press

New England has a new version of the "back to the farm" movement. It is a plan which will gradually put city workers back into rural communities, not on farms, but alongside them.

The plan is one of the steps in the development of the "electrical age," and is sponsored by the New England Council. It contemplates wide distribution of electrical power throughout rural territory by linking power companies in a super power system. These northeastern states, perhaps the most intensively industrialized section of the country, are cut up by political boundaries into six power zones under six state public utility commissions. The New England Council is working out the problems of harmonizing these zones.

Better Living Conditions

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, predicted that an "industrial revolution" would follow the free flow of electrical energy. The New England idea is that as power flows freely through rural and industrial districts, population gradually will spread from cities to smaller towns, with better living conditions for workers.

So far, the council has only outlined the work it wishes to accomplish, but several meetings have been held and steps to bring about this accomplishment have been taken.

First, the members wish to connect the electrical power companies in New England, where widespread interconnections would prove economical and provide for the greatest distribution at the lowest possible cost. Second, they want a "maximum utilization of all water powers" in New England. A recent survey indicated that New England had undeveloped water power sufficient to furnish 4,830,000 kilowatt hours annually.

Third, the council wants reasonable regulation of the industry in order that the interests of the public and of the power companies, as well as may be adequately protected.

Interconnected power, a term which has supplanted the old expression "super power" in the New England Council's discussions of the power problem in this section of the country, is the key to the council's project for the widespread electrification of New England.

The council's recent action in having set up a joint commission in which not only the power companies but the six state governments as well are represented, marks the first definite step toward a solution of the problem as it affects all New England.

It is pointed out that economical distribution of power depends to a certain extent upon the "peak" and "average" loads a power station is called upon to carry.

Economies to Lower Costs

It must have facilities for meeting demands when they are greatest and yet, if that "peak" load is too far above the average demand there is lack of economy and costs are relatively higher. If, in another city, a different power plant has a different industrial situation and its "peak" load comes at a different hour, it makes for economy if power is transmitted from one station to another at these different hours of the day.

Complete interconnection of all water and steam power plants would mean the protection of very consumer against a loss of service through a breakdown in his local plant. In an interconnected system, the turnkey of a switch in case of trouble in a plant would bring in a minute or two a fresh stream of power from some other plant.

Of the undeveloped water power in New England, that in Maine represents 3,000,000 kilowatt hours yearly, or nearly two-thirds of the total. Maine has a strict law prohibiting the exportation of power from the State. Thus far its own uses have been adequately supplied by existing facilities. No definite action or request has been taken by the council to change this condition.

as it is felt that it is a question for Maine alone to decide. Its law was passed in 1909, but last year the voters authorized the export of any surplus power which might be produced by development of the tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay.

Other state laws present difficulties in the matter of interchange of power. In Connecticut, for instance, exportation is legal but under charters granted certain companies importation is illegal. Prescribed systems of accounting differ in some states, as do methods of taxation and powers of public utilities commissions.

Danger of "Absentee Landlordism"

The Massachusetts commission also took cognizance of the entrance into New England of mid-western power interests and pointed out that "all the dangers of absentee landlordism are liable to obtain." Massachusetts, like the other New England states, is particularly concerned lest there be developed a "twill" zone in the transmission of power across state lines in which regulation of the companies by the states will not exist.

One way of regulating the industry would be by federal control, which Mr. Hoover and the power companies alike seek to avoid. Another would be the uniformity of state laws, which would mean long legal and political controversies. A third way would be to make the best of existing laws and bring about co-operation between the several state commissions and the other parties concerned to the fullest extent possible. This last is the procedure being followed in New England and definite proposals to such ends are now under consideration in the belief that practical results can be obtained.

NAME STUDENTS
FOR AIR FLIGHT

Four Selected to Make the
Transcontinental Trip
Hop Off at Boston

An airplane carrying two of the happiest young women in the United States took off from the Boston Airport this morning on the first transcontinental air journey to be attempted by two women passengers. They were Miss Helen A. Park of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Margaret C. Sheehan of Manchester, N. H., recipients of the free trip offered a week ago by Miss Lydia F. Gove of Salem, Mass.

At the same time, the airplane started two young men students prepared to board the Twentieth Century Limited for Los Angeles, there to become passengers of the airplane on its flight back to Boston. They were Paul Theodore Gibson of Somerville, Mass., and Henry Fowler of Boston, both seniors at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At Expenses Paid

The decision to expand the party to a "foursome" was reached by Miss Gove only after the time for applications closed Saturday and it was found almost impossible to fill the hundreds of letters down to only two winners. Miss Gove provided not only the chartered airplane for the trip, but gave each of the young men railroad tickets to Los Angeles, and each of the young women tickets for their return to Boston, besides providing for their expenses en route and during a week's stay on the Pacific coast.

The selection of the students who should make the trip reflected Miss Gove's purpose to make it an opportunity for education for a group of students who might reasonably be expected to contribute something

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

Good-by, Boston—Hello, Los Angeles



Miss Helen A. Park and Miss Margaret C. Sheehan, With Pilot E. H. Conerton, in the Airplane Which Started From the Boston Airport This Morning to Carry Them to the Pacific Coast.

LEAGUE READY
TO WELCOME
REICH'S ENTRY

Seventh Session of Assem-
bly Opens and New Presi-
dent Is Elected

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—Large crowds gathered outside the Salle de la Reformation to watch the delegates arrive for the opening of the seventh session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The great hall with the glass floor was packed from floor to ceiling when Dr. Eduard Benes, the acting president, declared the session open and read a speech of welcome. While not dwelling on momentary difficulties, he considered it prudent not to be too optimistic.

Misplaced pessimism was equally out of place, said Dr. Benes, as he proceeded to deal with the League's work during the past year, describing it as a step forward in Europe's evolution and as a further promise of ultimate victory for the League's ideals.

Dr. Benes laid special stress on the preparatory work of the committee of the international economic conference, which had now sketched the main outlines of the inquiry to be pursued. An important thing was to afford a firm basis of facts for the conference to build on.

Work of Disarmament

Dr. Benes also dwelt on the reconstruction work which had been done in Austria and Hungary, and referred to the help which had been raised for the relief of refugees in Greece and Bulgaria, and the help rendered to Armenian refugees as proof of the humanitarian activities of the League.

Turning to the political sphere, Dr. Benes congratulated the League on its settlement of the "Mogul" question and the frontier disputes between Greece and Bulgaria.

It was with the same intention of political pacification, explained Dr. Benes, that the League pursued its work of disarmament, and he warned the Assembly not to be too impatient as regards the results of this work, adding that it was unjust to say anything had been done. Above all, they must be careful not to run the chance of failure of the international conference. Dr. Benes then referred to the importance of Germany's entry into the League, for this would bring into operation the pacts of Locarno, and he reminded his audience that but for the existence of the League these beneficent treaties would be a "dead letter." Dr. Benes concluded his speech with a reference to the reconstruction of the Council, expressing sorrow at the departure of Brazil and the threatened withdrawal of Spain.

Then came the ceremony of the election of a new president of the Assembly, the chief delegate of each state member in turn advancing to the tribune on which a curtain was placed to record the vote. Dr. Monicilo Ninchitch, Foreign Secretary of Yugoslavia, was elected, and made a short but impressive speech on assuming office.

Spain Implies Argentina

The immediate arrival of one more great nation to join the ranks of the Assembly should inspire, it was hoped, those peoples still doubting would be encouraged to follow Germany's example. But if the League is to maintain peace all its members and supporters declared Dr. Ninchitch, must not be afraid to declare aloud peace now and henceforth unassailably established. Indeed, what the League wanted, in addition to a sense of conciliation, was a sense of courage.

Primo de Rivera's telegram, in reply to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand, leaves no doubt that Spain will withdraw further co-operation in the work of the Council, but this does not mean it will imitate Brazil's example and withdraw altogether from the League.

"Another government depot sells about 20 cases all the week and then the depot master himself buys 200 cases for his own personal use on Saturday? Of course he bootlegs it."

"Graft and bribery have extended all through the customs and smuggling has become a problem with reputable merchants who have to compete against contraband goods. Everyone knows the customs service broke down because of the corruption born of the liquor traffic. That traffic with its colossal operations and its graft developed by gangs of determined crooks has gone so far beyond the control of ordinary preventive measures that the fabric of the Government will have to be remade in Canada."

LUTHERAN LEAGUE
CONVENTION CLOSES

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—H. F. Borowak, of Westfield, Mass., was elected President of the New England district of the Lutheran League of the Missouri Synod Lutheran Church, at the closing session of its annual convention here.

Other officers elected were: John Kraushar, Holyoke, Mass., vice-president; George C. Bode, Kingston, N. Y., treasurer; Miss Alida Glaser, Meriden, Conn., secretary, and E. G. Robe, Meriden, Conn., field secretary.

The Rev. M. L. Steupe of Holyoke, Mass., was named a delegate to the St. Louis convention. It was voted to hold the district's 1927 convention in Boston.

League Assembly Elects President



DR. MONICILO NINCHITCH

W. C. T. U. SENDS
REPLY TO WETS
Refutation of Claims for
Canadian System to Be
Made Through West

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The utility and failure of Government control of the liquor traffic as practiced in Canada is to be related to several American states voting on wet referendum this fall by a Canadian legislator, it is announced by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

W. D. Bayley of the Manitoba Legislature will go to Montana, Colorado and other western states to "tell the voters the exact status of the Canadian liquor problem under Government control."

That the liquor interests obey no law is borne out to the full by Canadian experience, declared Mr. Bayley in a statement given out by the W. C. T. U. at its national headquarters at Evanston, Ill.

"The liquor interests flout the law they asked for, and corrupt the entire Dominion. Not content with that they are asking for further privilege and a regime of less control."

"Government control means five different things in Canada, from the Quebec system, where the Government sells whisky a bottle at a time to almost anyone, and as many times a day as he can walk in and out of the Government's depot, down to the so-called strict Manitoba system, where the individual is limited to a case of whisky and two cases of beer per week. Even with this flood, our system generates wholesale bootlegging and no one seems to know how to stop it."

"The Dominion Government recently tired of fooling with certain large brewers who had been given an extra privilege of selling beer retail through their own depots. They ran away with the privilege, broke every law and flouted decency. The Government took away the depot privilege and told the brewers to confine their operations to making beer while the Government would attend to the dispensing of it. What happened? The brewers uttered a loud protest and sued the Government. After having become a public nuisance these brewers had the nerve to try to bring the Government into court for an earnest endeavor to stop illegal practices."

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MOUNT WILSON TO HAVE
\$12,000,000 TELESCOPE

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (AP)—Plans to install a telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory, measuring 300 inches in diameter and to cost \$12,000,000, are to be announced soon.

Details will be given in an article by Francis G. Pease of the observatory staff, to be published by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

B. F. was aroused from a sound sleep at 2 a. m. by violent knocking at his door. "I've got 'em again," exclaimed Archibald. "Go on back to bed; you'll be all right in the morning," said B. F. But no! The guest must get up and see what the distant station. Don't miss what happened in

Tomorrow's
MONITOR

Editorial Page

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OIL BOARD CALLS
FOR MUTUAL AID
TO SAVE SUPPLY

Declares Co-operation Need-
ed Between All Agencies
to Conserve Fields

FINDS PRODUCTION IS
NOW AT ITS MAXIMUM

Advocates Uniform Laws and
Compacts Between States
Subject to Ratification

WASHINGTON (AP)—Recognizing a natural concern over the Nation's future oil supply, the federal oil conservation board, after 19 months of investigation, has recommended to President Coolidge a far-reaching plan of protection calling for co-operation between the oil-producing states and the Federal Government, between the states themselves and between the oil operators.

The total present reserves in pumping and flowing wells in the proven sands, according to the report, has been estimated at about 4,500,000,000 barrels. This is theoretically only six years' supply, the board emphasizes, although it cannot be extracted from the ground that quickly.

The board asserted present oil production in the United States exceeds the estimated maximum requirements of national defense in time of war and urged state governments to study promptly the economic advantage of co-operation between landowners and oil operators looking toward sane development of new fields, elimination of waste of gas and the gasoline content of petroleum and the wiping out of the huge loss incident to reduction of gas pressure in the oil sands.

While the federal government is committed to practical conservation of all irreplaceable oil resources, the board said, there should be active co-operation between oil-producing states in the "study of proposed legislation to the end that uniform laws may be enacted, or even agreements or compacts entered in between states, subject to ratification by Congress."

State Co-operation Needed

Co-operation between state agencies having authority to regulate oil and gas production, and the federal bureaus experts on oil, the board held, would be especially effective in the oil lands, since the leases and reserves are supervised by federal agencies, who can attain best results only with the full co-operation of the state officials.

Economies could be effected, the report continued, within the industry itself by a co-operation in the line of co-operative methods in both research and action. The report, signed by Dr. Hubert Work, chairman, and Secretary of the Interior; Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War; Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who made up the board, dealt entirely with domestic oil conditions and was formulated at the direction of the President after he had been advised that "failure to bring in production of oil in the near future would slow down the wheels of industry and bring serious industrial depression."

Traces History of Industry

Tracing the history of the oil industry from the discovery of the first successful well in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1859, to the end of June, 1926, during which time 9,000,000,000 barrels of oil were produced, the report said that one-third of this total was taken from the ground in less than five years, with the 1925 production exceeding 750,000,000 barrels. It was held, therefore, that provision of future supplies in the face of this greatly enhanced production in recent years must come from the following sources:

"Existing reserves, possible discovery of new sands in the known areas by further drilling, possible discovery of new fields, improved methods which will recover a larger proportion of the oil, better utilization of crude oils by diversion from less essential to more essential uses—such as conversion of fuel oil into gasoline—better control of the flush flow from newly discovered fields, economies in consumption by improved mechanical devices, supplies and distillation of oil shales and coal, and foreign oil fields."

Sources of Future Supplies

The provision of future supplies of essential oil products for the American people, the board asserts, must arise from the following sources:

1. The reserves already mentioned.
2. The possible discovery of new sands in the known areas by deeper drilling.
3. The possible discovery of new fields.
4. Improved methods which will recover a larger proportion of the oil out of the sands.
5. Better utilization of crude oils by diversion from less essential to more essential uses, such as conversion of fuel oil into gasoline.
6. Better control of the flush flow from newly discovered fields.
7. Economies in consumption by improved mechanical devices.
8. Supplies from distillation of oil shales and coal.
9. Foreign oil fields.

The board says the major part of the measures to be taken to protect our future supplies "must rest upon the normal commercial initiative of private enterprise." The field for

Government action is declared to be "considerable, but to formulate the broader by-laws of the industry in the sense of conservation and to concentrate thought upon them is the major part of the board's task in co-operation with the industry."

Duty of the Industry

The directions in which industry can contribute to assure future supplies are set forth as:

1. Continued exploration for extension of known sands and deeper sands in known fields.
2. Continued exploration for new fields.
3. Systematic research and experiment upon methods of securing a larger proportion of the oil from the sands.
4. Systematic research and experiment in new methods and cheapened costs in refining and cracking oils and waste elimination.
5. Co-operative methods in same development of new fields to prevent wasteful flush flow and overproduction.
6. Research and application by engine builders of more economical use of petroleum products.
7. Expansion of American holdings in foreign oil fields.

What the Government Can Do

The contributions which the Government can make are given as follows:

1. Continued and expanded research by the geological survey in geologic studies of the accumulation of oil and structure of oil-bearing areas; by the Bureau of Mines into methods of producing and refining, including oil shales, and by the Bureau of standards into questions of constitution and utilization of oil products.
2. The more intellectual handling of Government-controlled oil sources on public and Indian lands.

Nation's Oil Supply Safe,

Asserts Standard Oil Man

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Oil Conservation Board's report to the effect that the country has only a six-year supply of oil in the proved fields is no cause for alarm, George H. Jones, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared.

Mr. Jones said the report "can only have reference to a certain definite area, and he doubted whether it can refer to wells that are even working at the present time." He believed future oil problems will be met with new and better processes, deeper digging and discovery of new sources.

Oil shale in Utah and Colorado will yield from 10 to 30 times as much oil as this country has used to date, according to Ralph H. McKee, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University. Professor McKee's department is said to have carried on more extensive researches into oil shale possibilities than any other group in the world.

"The product we get from this shale is essentially the same as well petroleum," he said. "We get gasoline from it which we cannot tell from the gasoline obtained from well petroleum."

CHILDREN'S CAMPS CLOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Three hundred children of trade unionists are returning to their homes in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia with the closing of the two children's camps conducted by Pioneer Youth of America for workers' children. Eighteen of them were children of textile and garment strikers, who were taken care of without charge. Music, dramatics, arts and crafts, folk-dancing and nature study and sports were included in the daily program. Joshua Lieberman of Pioneer Youth of America, who was in charge of the camp at Pawling, N. Y., and B. W. Barkas of the Philadelphia Labor College directed the camp located at Media, Pa.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Baseball, New York vs. Boston, Na-Carroll field, St. Stephen's Church, Chelsea, 8:30 to 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

tional League, two games, Braves field, 7:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c; single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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CHEMISTS POINT WAY TO OBTAIN NEW OIL SOURCE

Tropics' Vegetable Wealth Said to Afford Vast Unlocked Supplies

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Petroleum produced chemically from vegetable matter was the possibility envisaged before the American Chemical Society here.

Prof. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and president of the society, in an address prepared for delivery before the division of industrial and engineering chemistry, said investigation had developed the possibility that one type of petroleum at least goes back to vegetable origin that was converted into marsh gas and finally into higher hydrocarbons.

"The world must eventually turn for help to the tropics with their limitless supply of energy in the form of sunlight, and petroleum, or something to do with the work now done by petroleum, will be made from the vegetable material so abundantly and quickly supplied with energy from the sun."

Economy in Transportation

Transportation is demanding a substitute for pig iron, Francis Frary, director of research, Aluminum Company of America, told the division of industrial and engineering chemistry. He said it costs money to haul pig iron on wheels.

Use of a lighter metal in the construction of street and railway cars and automobiles, he declared, would result, not only in a saving of motive power, but also in reduced wear and tear on the track and structures. Aluminum, he predicted, would develop more rapidly than any of the common metals during the next 50 years.

Real conservation is obtained in use of alloy steels, Dr. John A. Mathews of New York, vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company of America, asserted. Corrosion in carbon steel, he estimated, costs each year from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000, including the cost of the corroded metal, expenditures for protective coatings, replacements, shutdowns and labor.

Reducing Motor Costs

Discovery of tetraethyl lead, a so-called anti-knock compound for gasoline used in internal combustion engines, according to Irene Du Pont, if universally used, would be the means of cutting the consumption of gasoline by one-third.

"It is now certain," he said, "that the mileage of automobiles per gallon of gas can be increased 50 per cent by its use. If it had been universally applied in the year of 1925 this would have resulted in a saving of some 3,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline. One may reasonably expect that this saving actually will be obtained within a very few years. It will, of course, require changes in automobile design."

A hope that chemistry might in the future devote itself exclusively to peaceful pursuits, was expressed by Pietro Ghiori, member of the Italian Senate, who deplored the necessity of enlisting chemistry as an instrument of warfare.

PUZZLER'S LEAGUE MEETS

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—Lewis C. Hall, Malden, Mass., was elected president of the National Puzzler's League at the eighty-sixth semi-annual convention. Newark was selected as the next convention city, the meeting to be held Feb. 22, 1927. Invitations were extended to all puzzle enthusiasts to attend the conclave at which experts from all parts of the country gather and submit new puzzles.

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DAUGHERTY CASE READY FOR TRIAL

Special Panel Called for Jury to Try Former Attorney-General

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The outstanding case involving post-war fraud has been opened in Federal Court.

Election of jurors to try Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General under the Harding Administration, and Thomas W. Miller, former Alien Property Custodian, for conspiracy to defraud the Government, has started. A special panel of 200 taxpayers had been summoned.

The courtroom was crowded to the doors long before the appearance on the bench of Judge Julian W. Mack, who is presiding.

Both the defendants entered the courtroom early. Mr. Miller was accompanied by his wife, who showed anxiety over the outcome for her husband. He took a seat at the counsel table, opposite his lawyer, Robert S. Johnstone.

Mr. Daugherty occupied a front seat near the counsel table, with Max D. Steuer, his trial counsel, sitting opposite at the table.

Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney, who is personally directing the case for the Government, also appeared early accompanied by his assistant, Kenneth F. Simpson, who was an important figure in getting the indictments in the case.

The indictment on which Messrs. Daugherty and Miller are being tried charges them with "conspiracy to defraud the United States of their unpermitted services as officials" by accepting a bribe of \$391,000 in the return of \$7,000,000 in cash and Liberty bonds to German claimants of stock in the American Metals Company. It is charged the alleged bribe was accepted within a month after their appointments by President Harding in 1921.

This service is conducted on the cost plan. Practically all the supplies

are products of the school farm, are charged to the home-making department at cost, and the lunches and meals are furnished at cost to the faculty and students.

On the second floor are also the library or rest room and four classrooms, while on the third floor are three teachers' rooms, two independent classrooms, and three classrooms that may be converted into a lecture hall. In one of these is a small stage, hung with a curtain of red velvet, not unlike the sumptuous drapery that spans the stage of the Boston Opera House. This is the gift of Mayor Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, who is president of the school.

Modern Laundry

In the laundry is every modern equipment for demonstrating and teaching this branch of household science, and although the work done is mainly the linen from the dining rooms and the uniforms of the students, ample opportunity is afforded for a thorough working knowledge of this part of home management.

In the kitchens and kitchen classrooms are all the necessary appliances for the proper preparation of food and its conservation. Both coal and electric ranges have been installed, and as soon as the piping of gas has been extended as far as the school, gas stoves will be added. An immense iceless refrigerator is also a part of the equipment.

The first work of the classes in cooking, following registration, is an intensive canning campaign, wherein fruit and vegetables, the product of

the school farm, are preserved for winter use in the cafeteria and staff dining room.

The home-making course consists of 30 per cent related study, such as household planning and management and physical training and drill, and 20 per cent academic study, including English, civics, current events, history and public speaking, as well as the 50 per cent given to the actual work of sewing and cooking.

Fred A. Smith, superintendent of the school, feels that the increase in applications this year is due largely to the fact that the public realizes that the school is equipped to give unusual service. Seventeen of the 34 cities and towns in the county are represented in the enrollment this year.

EXPORT CLUB PLANS ACTIVE FALL SEASON

Plans for the coming year are being made by the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has just appointed Harry E. Horn, export manager of the Walter M. Lowney Company as chairman of the activities committee.

The season will open with the meeting on Sept. 27, at the Chamber Building, which will take the form of a get-together meeting for those who joined during the summer. Meetings are to be held by the club this year, outside of Boston, for the first time, in accordance with its policy of bringing attention to New England manufacturers to the advantage of building up foreign trade and expanding the export fields.

COLONIZATION PLANS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the settlement of British immigrants on the lands of British Columbia are being discussed at conferences between T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Minister of Lands, and the Earl of Clarendon, a British visitor who is interested in this movement and anxious to secure the co-operation of the British Columbia authorities.

???

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- (3) How is equal opportunity taught in organized games?
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These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

CALM PREVAILS IN SPAIN AGAIN

Incipient Revolution Sternly Dealt With—State of Siege Proclaimed

By Special Cable

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The crisis can be considered as ended, all the artillery organizations in revolt having surrendered to the Government and the command of the troops has passed into the hands of the reserve officers. The officers of the artillery school at Segovia were the last to yield and they will be handed over to the War Council for punishment.

The newspapers publish an official note, stating that the incidents which have occurred in Spain have not the character of a political or military revolution, but are merely the rebellion of a corporation of officers against the Government dispositions.

This, the Opposition papers say, constitutes one of the greatest difficulties the Directorate had to meet during the last three years, but Gen. Primo de Rivera has overcome it with remarkable sangfroid and determination. The decisiveness of the Government, they say, constitutes its strength. The formation of similar military organizations opposed to the regulation of promotion by merit, it is said, go back several years, and it is now probable that the dictatorial power will put an end to these associations.

The Directorate looking for the support of the country has called a plebiscite for Sept. 11, 12 and 13, and simultaneously promises the constitution of a National Assembly in October. Recently delegates of the Artillery Corps expressed disapproval at Gen. Primo de Rivera's decree of June 6 relative to army promotions. Not having obtained satisfaction, the artillery officers continued to commit breaches of discipline which were not punished by the Minister of War. The Directorate decided to put an end to the insubordination, published on Sunday a decree suspending the work and salary of active service artillery officers, forbidding all except the Morocco veterans to wear their uniform. The decree expressed "the hope that a sense of duty will prevail among those who are making the present campaign."

A state of siege was thereupon

proclaimed throughout Spain and King Alfonso was suddenly called to Madrid. The Government, it appears, wishing to retain the public confidence and to awaken the national conscience, has decided to deal with strict severity with all opposition, military or political. Martial law continues. Written orders seized by the Government indicate the existence of a military plot. In the incidents which occurred at Pamplona to obtain the submission of the artillery regiment, one officer was killed. Calm prevails in Madrid and the provinces. Gen. Primo de Rivera has received numerous messages of sympathy and continues to enjoy the confidence of the public.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday; moderate westerly winds becoming variable.

New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; quite a little cooler tonight on the coast; moderate west winds becoming variable.

Weather Outlook for Week: Generally fair until Thursday or Friday, when showers are probable; temperature nearly normal except about middle of week.

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(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

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Atlantic City 72 Montreal 61

Boston 72 Nantucket 80

Buffalo 60 New Orleans 80

Calgary 40 New York 70

Charleston 80 Philadelphia 72

Chicago 62 Pittsburgh 62

Cleveland 62 Portland, Me. 66

Des Moines 64 Portland, Ore. 60

Eastport 58 St. Francisco 54

Galveston 62 St. Louis 64

Hall County 58 St. Paul 58

Helen 58 Seattle 54

Jacksonville 80 Tampa 80

Kansas City 80 Washington 70

Los Angeles 70

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Exchanges Advised to Reform Own Grain Trading Practices

Elimination of Gambling Element Called for in Trade Commission's Survey—Majority Report Advocates No Radical Legal Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Although certain abuses have been found to exist in future grain trading as conducted by the Chicago Board of Trade and other exchanges, the remedy for these should be found in reforms by the exchanges themselves rather than in hastily imposed legislative restrictions, according to the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, which has submitted to Congress the concluding volume of its report on the grain trade and the effects of future trading.

Huston Thompson and John F. Nugent, commissioners, dissented in the conclusions announced by C. W. Hunt, acting chairman of the commission. It was stated that the two dissenting commissioners "do not believe that the recommendations of the chief economist for remedying the evils of future trading as at present practiced are adequate, and will not eliminate them to any practicable extent."

The report covers the nature of speculation on the grain exchanges, the abuses of such practices as "hedging" and "scalping," average gains and losses of traders, and "manipulative and other influences tending to artificial prices." The greatest harm from nefarious practices in future grain trading, which is "but a small share in the total of unwise speculation," is inflicted upon the public as a whole from the gambling element involved, the commission declared.

Grand Change Sought

"The incidental costs of future trading inflicted upon a considerable number of people outside the grain trade are doubtless a much more important element in its social cost than the direct expense of operating future exchanges," the report said.

The majority opinion of the commission, it appeared from the report, is that sudden abolition of grain future trading would injuriously affect the grain producers, although it is admitted that "the gradual superseding of this and other parts of the present machinery of the grain trade by a more efficient organization is conceivable."

The only specific legislative recommendation made in the report is that "legislation limiting the extent to which the resources of the House could be lent or pledged on behalf of any individual, whether partner or any other person, in the operation of loans by national banks under the National Bank Act, should be considered." Further legislative restrictions should not be made until the subject is more thoroughly studied, the commission believed.

The direct cost of future trading, amounting to \$20,000,000 a year for the Chicago Board of Trade alone, is more than offset, the report stated, by the service to the community generally "through its assistance in promoting more effective competition in the merchandising of grain by enabling the dealer with small capital to limit his risk."

"Such competition costs something, but it is cheaper than the wastes plus the exactions of a greater or less degree of monopoly," it was declared.

New Methods Proposed

"On the other hand," said the report, "no convincing evidence has been found indicating that future trading makes grain prices clearly and appreciably less stable—or higher, or lower than the average—than they would be without future trading. The practical lesson to be learned from the study of the situation is that more attention should be given to the elimination of the purely gambling element from the grain market."

Suggested methods for achieving this, to the benefit of the trade as a whole, are registration of persons

desiring to trade in futures, rules requiring margins sufficient to make it unnecessary for the trader to unload in haste, and prohibiting the speculator to increase his risks out of proportion to the funds available for speculation. Domination of the market by large traders—the "plunger," the "cornerer," or the powerful elevator interest, could also be prevented by limitation of large individual "open interests," and by requiring statistical reports of the volume of open trade.

MR. FORD TALKS ON PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

grated that the vision of the public need is correct, and the commodity adapted to meet it, the impulse to increased production may come in anticipation of demand, or in response to demand, but the resulting consumption is always utilized to obtain such increase of quality, or such decrease of cost, or both, as shall secure still greater use-convenience and price-convenience. As these increase, consumption increases, making possible still greater production advantages, and so on to a fulfillment that is not yet in view.

"The commodities that conduce to civilized living are in a far enjoyed by only a small fraction of the world's inhabitants. The experience of the Ford Motor Company has been that mass production precedes mass consumption and makes it possible, by reducing costs and thus permitting both greater use-convenience and price-convenience. If the production is increased, costs can be reduced. If production is increased 500 per cent, costs may be cut 50 per cent, and this decrease in cost, with its accompanying decrease in selling price, will probably multiply by 10 the number of people who can conveniently buy the product. This is a conservative illustration of the demand serving as the cause of demand instead of the effect."

Burdensome Work Wasteful

As to the effects of mass production, Mr. Ford writes in part:

"The effect of mass production on employees has been variously appraised. Whether the modern corporation is the destruction or salvation of arts and crafts, whether it narrows or broadens opportunity, whether it assists or retards the personal development of the worker, must be determined by observable facts. A cardinal principle of mass production is that hard work, in the old physical sense of laborious burden bearing, is wasteful. The physical load is lifted off men and placed on machines. The recurrent mental load is shifted from men in production to men in designing. As to the contention that machines thus become the masters of men, it may be said the machines have increased men's mastery of their environment, and that a generation which is ceaselessly scrapping its machines exhibits few indications of mechanical subjection.

The need for skilled artisans and creative genius is greater under

mass production than without it. In entering the shops of the Ford Motor Company, for example, one passes through great departments of skilled mechanics who are not engaged in production, but in the construction and maintenance of the machinery of production. Details of from 5000 to 10,000 highly skilled artisans at strategic points throughout the shops were not commonly witnessed in the days preceding mass production. It has been debated whether there is less or more skill as a consequence of mass production. The present writer's opinion is that there is more. The common work of the world has always been done by unskilled labor, but the common work of the world in modern times is not as common as it was formerly. In almost every field of labor more knowledge and responsibility are required than a generation or two ago.

"(5) As to the effects of mass production on society, the increasing supply of human needs and the development of new standards of living are the elements to be estimated. The enlargement of leisure, the increase of human contacts, the extension of individual range, are all the results of mass production in various ways."

Two main criticisms invite Mr. Ford's comments—First, the monotony of work; and second, reducing employment. He answers these as follows:

"Mass production has also been studied with reference to what has been called the monotony of repetitive work. This monotony does not exist as much in the shops as in the minds of theorists and bookish reformers. There is no form of work without its hardness; but needless hardship has no place in the modern industrial scheme. Mass production lightens work, but increases its repetitive quality. In this it is the opposite of the medieval ideal of craftsmanship where the artisan performed every operation, from the preparation of the material to its final form. It is doubtful, however, if the mass of mediocrity as has sometimes been pictured, but it is absolutely certain that it was less satisfactory in its results to the worker. In well-managed modern factories the tendency to monotony is combated by frequent changes of task.

Employment Maintained

"The criticism of mass production as a means of reducing employment has long since been out of court. The experience of the Ford Motor Company is that wherever the number of men has been reduced on manufacturing operations, more jobs have been created. A continuous program of labor reduction has been maintained by a continuous increase in employment. As to the effect of mass production on wages and the relations between managers and men, there is little need to speak. It is perhaps the most widely understood fact about mass production that it has resulted in higher wages than any other method of industry. The methods of mass production enable the worker to earn more and thus to have more. Moreover, the methods of mass production have thrown so much responsibility on the craftsman that his management, the old method of financial adjustment by reduction of wages has been abandoned by scientific manufacturers. A business that must finance by drafts out of the wage envelopes of its employees is not scientifically based. It is the problem of management so to organize production that it will pay the public, the workman and the concern itself. Management that fails in any of these is poor management. Disturbed labor conditions, poor wages, uncertain profits indicate lapses in management. The craftsmanship of management absorbs the energies of many thousands of men who, without mass production methods, would have no creative opportunity. This is but one of the ways in which the modern method broadens instead of narrows individual opportunity."

BIG FINANCIAL OFFER IS MADE

France and Belgium Await Eagerly Details of M. Lowenstein's Plan

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The extraordinary offer of Alfred Lowenstein, a Belgian financier, to loan Belgium \$50,000,000 without interest and France \$150,000,000 at 2 per cent for franc stabilization purposes has aroused deep interest, but the disposition in Government and financial circles is to await full details of the arrangement before commenting.

M. Lowenstein has announced that he will explain his plans in a conference of financiers on Friday at Barcelona. Both the French and Belgian governments claim that the matter has not been laid before them officially. The feeling is that it would have been better if M. Lowenstein had made his offers through the governments rather than first publishing them in newspapers.

The Petit Parisien correspondent at Brussels declares that M. Lowenstein's Belgian plan is as follows: A \$50,000,000 trust will be opened in England. The dollars will be furnished by the Belgian Government, at the current franc rate. New francs will be printed. The trust will use francs to buy Belgian and foreign securities at the gold rate. The trust would be empowered to issue paper in England on a gold basis. The arrangement is to run two or three years. M. Lowenstein will demand that the foreign loans shall be handled through the trust, and that his scheme for stabilization be accepted by the Government. It is understood that the French proposal is the same, except that France is charged 2 per cent interest. The Petit Parisien further says that Belgian opinion is hostile because it is feared that the control of the national situation will pass into the hands of an English trust.

M. Lowenstein is reported to be a reputable financier heavily interested in English and South American enterprises. During the war he was associated with the English Food Ministry. He has been very spectacular in his movements recently. He has been traveling in France with a dozen secretaries. He has a private air force. The party traveled from Biarritz to Barcelona in three planes. Because of Mr. Lowenstein's reputation, full details of his stabilization plans are eagerly awaited both in Paris and Brussels.

FLORIDA LIVING COST TO BE STANDARDIZED

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (Special Correspondence).—Standardized hotel rates and an authentic schedule of living costs for this section is being sought by the Greater Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Palm Beach County Merchants Association and the Palm Beach County Real Estate Board working with other organizations. The general plan contemplates publication

CHINESE ATTACK BRITISH SHIPS

Firing on Warships by Strike Pickets at Canton Causes Perturbation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 7.—The news that British warships had been fired on by strike pickets at Canton caused considerable perturbation in British diplomatic circles here. Any remonstrance addressed to the Cantonese authorities immediately causes this city to be raised throughout the length and breadth of China that the British are aiding and abetting Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and the last thing the British want is to appear to be taking sides with one or other of the warring factions now struggling for mastery in China.

CONDYLIS EXPLAINS CHARGES IN GREECE

Tells Monitor Correspondent Cause of Latest Revolution

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Sept. 7.—Prime Minister, General Condylis, has authorized the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative: "I wish to make clear the fact that the recent change in Government was caused entirely by the internal situation and no question of foreign policy entered into it in any way. At this moment the Government is fully occupied with the measures necessary to restore the country to a normal political life by the promulgation of the Constitution and arrangements for elections. However, our foreign policy is one of friendliness and good will toward our neighbors, and Greece may be depended upon to work in every consistent manner to assist in maintaining peace in the Balkans."

When asked about his attitude toward America General Condylis replied: "I have noted with great interest the progress of our relations with the United States and am particularly pleased at the increasing interest in Greece shown by American business men, archaeologists, students and tourists. I was happy the other day to be able to take part in the inauguration of the work on the new water system of Athens which is being constructed by American engineers. I am also greatly interested in the work of American archaeologists at Corinth and elsewhere, and in the library which has recently been constructed for the American archaeological school here."

TEXANS WOULD RESTORE JOURNALISM COURSE
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 7 (Special).—Restoration of the Department of Journalism of the University of Texas, abolished by Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson shortly after she became Governor, was recommended last week by the University Board of Regents in a communication to the State Board of Control. Mrs. Ferguson closed the Journalism Department, she said, as a measure of economy. This action brought a loud protest from the press of the State and from the student body.

The university board's recommendation follows closely upon the recent Texas Democratic primary in which Mrs. Ferguson was defeated for renomination by Dan Moody, Attorney General. Victory in the Democratic primary in equivalent to election in Texas.

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By Special Cable
ATHENS, Sept. 7.—Prime Minister, General Condylis, has authorized the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative: "I wish to make clear the fact that the recent change in Government was caused entirely by the internal situation and no question of foreign policy entered into it in any way. At this moment the Government is fully occupied with the measures necessary to restore the country to a normal political life by the promulgation of the Constitution and arrangements for elections. However, our foreign policy is one of friendliness and good will toward our neighbors, and Greece may be depended upon to work in every consistent manner to assist in maintaining peace in the Balkans."

When asked about his attitude toward America General Condylis replied: "I have noted with great interest the progress of our relations with the United States and am particularly pleased at the increasing interest in Greece shown by American business men, archaeologists, students and tourists. I was happy the other day to be able to take part in the inauguration of the work on the new water system of Athens which is being constructed by American engineers. I am also greatly interested in the work of American archaeologists at Corinth and elsewhere, and in the library which has recently been constructed for the American archaeological school here."

TEXANS WOULD RESTORE JOURNALISM COURSE
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 7 (Special).—Restoration of the Department of Journalism of the University of Texas, abolished by Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson shortly after she became Governor, was recommended last week by the University Board of Regents in a communication to the State Board of Control. Mrs. Ferguson closed the Journalism Department, she said, as a measure of economy. This action brought a loud protest from the press of the State and from the student body.

The university board's recommendation follows closely upon the recent Texas Democratic primary in which Mrs. Ferguson was defeated for renomination by Dan Moody, Attorney General. Victory in the Democratic primary in equivalent to election in Texas.

TRIBUTES PAID TO LAFAYETTE

American-Franco Friendship Is Theme of Sesqui-centennial Observance

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (P)—No permanent misunderstanding between France and America is possible, Count de Sartiges, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy, declared in an address in the Court of Honor of the Sesqui-centennial at the Lafayette-Marne Day celebration here.

"The friendship of France for the United States began with the founding of your Republic," said Count de Sartiges. "At the close of the recent war we were faced with problems just as serious as those during the war. It was no longer possible to discuss them with the same attitude that existed during war times. 'Let us ignore anything that tends to hide from America the true faith of France in your country and the true faith that the United States has in France. We must meet our problems by a careful study of each other's point of view in the light of our superior and vital needs.'"

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, in a brief address declared that Philadelphia was a fitting background for the commemoration of Lafayette's service to America since most of his time was spent in this city. Maurice Leon, of the Lafayette Day National Committee, presided over the exercises and gave a review of Lafayette's activities here during the Revolution. He read cablegrams from President Doumergue of France; Raymond Poincaré, Premier; Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and from Marshals Foch and Joffre.

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MINE OWNERS REMAIN FIRM

British Coal Operators Hold Out Against National Wage Agreement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 7.—The three-hour conference between the coal owners and the miners' representatives, headed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, failed to move the owners from their stand that a national wage agreement was impossible and that the miners must make terms with the owners in the various districts. The owners are meeting today to reconsider their position.

A statement made by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, that he is willing to sign an agreement for a 10s. daily minimum wage provided it is national, shows that the miners still are in the utmost importance to getting a national agreement.

In the meantime, it is announced that the miners expect another £100,000 contribution from the Russian workers, which sum is being deducted from their small wages and sent to England to prolong the struggle. New coal regulations now operative relieve public inconvenience to a considerable extent. Small amounts of household coal may now be purchased without permit, and the regulations regarding shop window lighting are relaxed so that the miners can present a brighter appearance than has been possible for the past four months. This is a very welcome move as the days shorten.

The general feeling is that the Government is prepared to bring extraordinary pressure to bear on the coal owners to yield on the national agreement because it is a political as well as an industrial necessity for the Government apparently to take Labor's side in ending the dispute.

Arthur J. Cook Attacks Miners Who Kept at Work During the Coal Dispute

By Special Cable
BOURNEMOUTH, Sept. 7.—The discussion at the Trade Union Congress today on the old controversy relating to the organization of the workers by craft, by industry or in one big union was suddenly enlivened by Arthur J. Cook, the Miners' Federation secretary, who made a plea for industrial unionism, and at the same time made the occasion one for a scornful attack on the small sectional unions of the mining craftsmen who have remained at work during the dispute. "We have more from the sectional unions than from the employers," he exclaimed. "They enabled the employers to gain separate agreements and divide the workers so that when the majority of miners were struggling to maintain conditions, they were 'blacklegged' and weakened by their fellow-workers who accepted temporary bribes." Craft unionism had outlived its usefulness, he said, and was now a means by which a small section of workers gained an advantage at the expense of many.

R. Shirkie, of the Colliery Enginemen's Union, contended that centralized organization must fail unless the human and economic interests of the separate sections of the workers were adequately provided for.

Reconciling Sectional Interests

Ernest Bevin, Transport Workers' leader, swayed the congress by a powerful speech, in which he declared it futile and stupid to try to kill craft ideals, and urged the trade-union movement that it must seek to evolve real unity based on efforts to reconcile all sectional interests and measures to prevent small bodies of key-workers being swamped by the larger sections in centralized unions. He expressed the opinion that the trade-union movement could, in 10 years, if properly organized, supersede the great financial corporations dealing with insurance and similar social service.

The congress affirmed by a small majority the idea of organization by industry.

The general council of the Trade Union Congress decided to exercise all possible pressure to prevent at the conference which opened here yesterday any discussion of the general strike and the reasons for calling it off. The left wing elements among the delegates were eager on behalf of the minority movement to attack the general council for what they describe as its treachery to the labor movement; that they should be ignored, it was held, only by class war aims. If this attack were delivered a highly controversial discussion would be inevitable.

Emergency Resolution

The general council therefore, urging that a discussion at present would be damaging to the miners will submit an emergency resolution asking the conference to agree to the complete postponement of the discussion until the coal stoppage is over, and an opportunity can be found

to convene the deferred meeting of executives of the unions affiliated to the congress, which will assemble in private and consider future policy. The miners' leaders meanwhile are waiting for definite news of the result of the Government committee's meeting with the colliery owners before taking any other step. One of them told The Christian Science Monitor representative that in any event they would not allow themselves to be rushed into a settlement which they considered unfavorable. Nevertheless, they are obviously anxious about the whole outlook if Winston Churchill's peace effort does not bring a settlement.

The Miners' Federation delegates, who number only 50 as compared with the customary 150 owing to the exhaustion of union funds, have agreed to this course, and Robert Smalton will probably move the postponement resolution on behalf of the general council. The minority movement elements had hoped to counter tactics of this kind by tabling resolutions for the agenda calling on the congress to endorse the general council with absolute power to take control of any industrial struggle, to levy assessments on the unions and to call out part or all of the affiliated unions in sympathy, in short, to initiate a general strike at any time without the necessity for obtaining special authority from the affiliated unions as has been done since last April.

Communist Section's Intent

The intention behind these resolutions is that at any time the left wing or communist section gained control of the trade union machine they would be able to claim the constitutional right to use it for revolutionary purposes. There is no chance whatever of the acceptance of such a policy by the trade union movement in its present mood and the general council would strongly oppose the suggestion if the resolutions were discussed.

To the congress however, it may suggest to the general council that in any such discussion on the future policy, reference to the general strike events could hardly be avoided, and that therefore the resolutions should be held to come within the scope of the postponement motion and be withdrawn from the agenda.

Deploring Present Bitterness

After deploring the increasing bitterness in the relations between the employers and workers in the mining industry, he stressed the point that one commission of inquiry after another had condemned the organization of the industry. He declared the mine owners to be bankrupt of constructive policy and unable to appreciate the national interest, which could therefore only be fostered by a national policy of the mines for the nation, which would not merely change the ownership but seek to promote the co-operation of the administrative, technical and manual workers in modernizing the industry, widening its scope and apply to it all discoveries of chemical and other industrial arts which promised to increase its efficiency in the public service. Turning to the general strike, he avoided any revelation of his own views as to whether or not it had helped either the miners' cause or the Labor movement in general.

Working-Class Solidarity

He described the response to the strike call as a "great and spontaneous demonstration of working-class solidarity, so generous in its readiness to run risks and make sacrifices on behalf of others, an inspiring revelation of the true spirit of trade union brotherhood."

He declared that if this were misinterpreted, it would be fatal to the hopes of peaceful industrial progress. He denied emphatically that the general council had any motive except that of helping the miners to resist unjust demands. He attributed the morale, which made so widespread a response possible, to the constant

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attacks on the workers' standard of living during the past four or five years, and to the failure of the employers and government to honor the assurance given the workers during the war that there should be a social and economic reconstruction. He held that this failure had created a working class psychology that made a stoppage of work in circumstances such as existed at the end of April.

Rightness of Democratic Methods

The question for the general council at that time therefore was, whether there should be industrial chaos and disorder or a controlled and disciplined movement. He claimed that the limited purpose of the general council and the retention by the trade union movement of a belief in the essential rightness of democratic methods was proved by the failure of the agents of the Government to goad the workers into acts of violence during the strike. Moreover, he added, while on one hand extremists of reaction accused them of attacking the constitutional institutions of the country, they were abused on the other hand by extremists of revolution for having failed to attack those institutions. We went on to argue that because the industrial revolution has become so interrelated on the employing side, any attempt to reduce the workers' wages and conditions could only be combated effectively by a collective trade union effort.

No Dictation Permissible

"When the unions combined their forces last May," he said, "they were not invoking any new principle of industrial action, but simply asserting more effectively on a larger scale the traditional trade-union refusal to accept the dictated terms of employment, whether from employers or Government." Therefore, he declared, the weapon used last May would not be left unused when it was sought to enforce on any section of the workers terms which had not been made the subject of negotiations and collective agreement.

It was fundamental that "an attempt to impose unjust conditions on a section or part must be met with combined resistance from the whole movement"; must be accepted if "under modern conditions trade unionism is to remain an effective medium for the defence of the working class interest."

This dictum coming from a leader who has always been regarded as one of the most moderate in the movement does not suggest that the general council has faced up frankly to the obvious lessons of the May strike, nor does it fit in with the further declaration by Mr. Pugh that the workers need not and constructive methods and a new conception of the place of trade unionism in the national life.

In his brief reference to the international labor movement, Mr. Pugh said that the problems created by the attempt of the general council to mix the oil and the vinegar of the Amsterdam Federation and the Moscow Trade Union International. Dealing with the Washington 8-hour-day convention, he attributed its failure to secure ratification by the industrial countries mainly to the British Government, and suggested that the passing of Mines 8-hour-Day Act had nullified the results of the conference some months ago between the Labor Ministers of England, Germany, France and Italy, at which an agreement on the basis of simultaneous ratification was reached.

The general impression gained from the address was that Mr. Pugh shrunk from the difficult task of presenting Congress with a realistic survey of the blunders and problems of the British trade union movement, and that unless the rank and file of the workers can obtain a more courageous and more far-sighted lead in the critical industrial period Great Britain is now approaching, the movement that will continue to drift in a sea of troubles.

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LIQUOR PERMIT RULES REVISED

Licenses to Handle "Medi- cinal Liquor" Must Be Re- newed Annually

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—While permits for manufacture, transportation and prescription or sale of "medicinal liquor" must be renewed annually as under the system heretofore in force, Treasury Department regulations concerning other basic liquor permits have been modified so that they may run until revoked by the Government or given up by the permittee.

An announcement was made by the Treasury Department that annual renewal will be required for a large class of permits, such as those necessary to manufacture intoxicating liquors or cereal beverages or to operate a warehouse. This system, Treasury officials believe, is essential to prevent misuse of permit and to assure that the enforcement officials

are informed of conditions in the plants of permittees.

According to the treasury announcement, the following basic permits will continue in operation until surrendered by the permittee, or there is failure of required bond, or revocation on citation and hearing: "Permits to import and use liquors, designated as D permits; permits to use alcohol and distilled spirits in manufacturing or compounding, designated as H permits; permits to hospitals, sanitariums, first-aid stations, dispensaries, infirmaries and like institutions, to use liquors and alcohol, designated as Q permits; permits to operate an alcohol bonded warehouse; permits to operate a denaturing plant; permits to use specially denatured alcohol."

Another important change in the Treasury regulations provides that filled and canceled prescriptions of retail druggists and pharmacists authorized to sell "medicinal alcohol" shall be forwarded to distributors with the record of sales to be checked and canceled before being returned to the retailer. In states where the pharmacist is not required to keep such prescriptions for a number of years, they will be retained in the office of the administrator.

PETITION DRAFTED ON MEXICAN LAW

Roman Episcopate Has Sent
Protest to Congress

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7 (AP)—Al-
though it is said to have little hope
that its efforts will meet with suc-
cess, the Roman Catholic episcopate
has drawn up a petition, which it
has presented to Congress for the re-
peal of some of the religious clauses
of the Constitution and the amend-
ment of others.

The petition was delivered by Juan
Laine, a Roman Catholic leader, to
the congressional representatives of
Puebla State. It will be handed to
the Secretary of the Chamber of
Deputies, who will read it at some
future session. Subsequent develop-
ments depend upon whether any
demands are made upon it.

"We ask for religious liberty,"
says the petition, in part, "including
the liberty of teaching; liberty of
religious associations, liberty of
cults, including a guarantee for the
independent organizations of an ec-
clesiastical hierarchy and church
governance, and fulfillment of reli-
gious rites without legal restric-
tions or oppressions."

The general effect of the petition
is for the elimination of all features
of the existing religious regulations
to which the episcopate already has
expressed objection as making im-
possible the continuance of the Ro-
man Catholic Church in Mexico.

The episcopate asks for the return
of church property by the state, per-
mission for churches and religious
associations to own and administer
real estate and other property indis-
pensable to their requirements, and
the granting of legal recognition to
church organizations, but declaring
church and state separate.

LOUIS J. TABER: "In my talks in
all but five states I found that
the audiences gave more vocifer-
ous applause when I said the
dry law must be enforced than for
any other subject I men-
tioned."

LINCOLN C. ANDREWS: "In
the next year we are going to
get the whip hand on the liquor
traffic."

ALBERT C. DIEFFENBACH: "Religion
and politics are but
two aspects of life; to ignore the
one is to miss the meaning of the
other."

SIR ESME HOWARD: "The
message that I think the
America of today is giving the
world, is that the lives of men
are more than mere goods, and
that peace and contentment are
more than mere wealth."

LIDA C. OBENCHAIN: "Two who
laugh at the same thing will
never quarrel."

RODERICK P. SPARKS: "I be-
lieve that any undertaking that
is not morally sound cannot be
economically sound."

SAMUEL S. WYER: "If the
American is rich it is because
he sets the forces of nature to
work for him and directs them—
not because he has by some
mysterious process got the
better of other peoples."

J. L. GARVIN: "Europeans have
none but themselves to blame
for their present abjectly in-
ferior conditions in respect of
wealth, power, and confidence."

ELLIS BARKER: "Henry Ford
is a better teacher than Karl
Marx."

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G. L. MILLER & CO. RECEIVER NAMED

Loan Default Brings Suit— Bankruptcy Not Involved— Assets Exceed Debts

NEW YORK (AP)—G. L. Miller &
Co., an investment concern with
branch offices in 15 states of the east,
south and midwest, is in equity re-
ceivership.

The company, which has under-
written bond issues aggregating
\$70,000,000 was thrown into receivership
through delay in payment of a
\$50,000 installment on a building
under construction which it is finan-
cing.

Assets are placed at \$9,636,987 and
liabilities at \$6,915,324. The Invest-
ment Banking Corporation, a sub-
sidiary organization, is also in the
hands of a receiver. A survey of the
company's financial status is under
way by Lawrence Berenson, ap-
pointed receiver under \$100,000 bond
by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack.

The receivership was sought in an
equity action by the 571 Park Avenue
Association, on the grounds that G.
L. Miller & Co., in April, contracted
to pay \$1,425,000 for construction of
a building at that address, and that
failure to pay a \$50,000 installment,
due Aug. 6, had necessitated suspen-
sion of operations for a month.

Last July it was announced that a
group of labor bankers and business
men had taken over control of the
company. At that time Mr. Miller
retired from the presidency and was
succeeded by Luke J. Murphy, for-
merly executive vice-president of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
Trust Company of New York. Mr.
Murphy resigned later and the office
of president has since been vacant.

The present officers are: A. B.
Weller, vice-president; R. J. Francis,
vice-president; R. F. Schmitz, vice-
president; C. W. Wheeler, vice-presi-
dent; H. L. Morris, treasurer, and
Paul T. Arnold, secretary.

The company was organized in
Miami, Fla., in 1909 by G. L. Miller,
its former president. The company
now operating in the State of New
York was chartered under the laws
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OCTOBER ON

OUTLINES GOALS OF LABOR UNIONS

A. F. of L. Vice-President Says Negotiation Now Is Supplanting Strikes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Labor unions have proved themselves to be a positive force for stabilization in industry and for prosperity in the country as a whole, Hugh Frayne, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor in charge of organizing, declared in an interview here. With labor unions in the United States at the height of their power in organization, and with employers equally organized as never before, he declared, both sides are seeing more clearly that it is not to their interest to oppose each other, but that instead they must settle their differences by discussion with due consideration of the needs of both. "Contractual relations are doing away with the old uncertainties, and negotiations are taking the place of strikes," he said.

Attitude of Conciliation
"Where strikes used to be the order of the day, the parties now sit around a conference table, taking two or three months for quiet discussion and the new agreement goes into effect with the country barely aware that anything has been taking place. The eight-hour day and the forty-hour week, together with the machinery for settling shop disagreements, have played a part in stabilizing industry. With small shop matters being settled as they arise the employees do not have a lot of grievances against their employers to keep them unfriendly."

"The increase in wages and the shortening of hours have given an added incentive to employers to improve the tools of industry. While new inventions have at times thrown men out of work, labor as a whole has not opposed them, because unions, by the strength of their organizations, have won some of the benefits for the working man. The distribution of the benefits of increased productivity has not been wide enough yet, but at least it has been partially made."

Better Markets Afforded
"Higher wages have reacted favorably on industry as a whole by giving the working man a chance to enjoy more comforts and consequently to be a purchaser of more of the products of industry. He buys better food for his family, better clothes, has musical instruments and other luxuries, enjoys amusements, and what is more, sends his children to college. That all means better markets."

"This improved condition, and particularly the equality of union members to send their children to colleges for training for the professions is being reflected in a more sympathetic attitude toward labor by the public at large. The sons and daughters of parents who held union jobs are going out into the world educated for careers, and whether or not they maintain contact with the labor movement, they at least give it a sympathetic hearing."

President Green Defends Trade-Union Movement
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The trade union movement was stanchly defended by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the good will mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall under the joint auspices of several industrial and religious organizations Sunday afternoon. He said in part:

"The record of organized labor compels its critics to pay tribute to its achievements and accomplishments. The friends and supporters of labor rejoice over its success and extol its virtues as a constructive, practical and serviceable instrumentality for good. The trade unions have exercised a controlling influence in the advocacy and passage of workmen's compensation legislation in at least 42 states and two territories. Trade unions direct their efforts toward the elevation of living standards, toward the advancement of the educational, moral and spiritual welfare of the workers."

"They ally themselves with every movement organized for community, social and civic betterment. The working people need trade unions. Industry needs them, for they serve as a stabilizing force. Society needs trade unions, and we ask the church to give them its assistance and support." The presiding officer at this good will meeting was Charles Stelzel, widely known as a churchman and labor leader and one of the founders of the Labor College of New York City. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Stelzel emphasized that

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both church and labor had for their chief function the lifting of the individual out of the generalities of mass production into a place of personal merit. "We must rescue the individual from the mass," he declared.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sioux City, Ia.
Special Correspondence
IN 1882, Ben Davidson was a tin-ware peddler in Omaha, and had been in America two years. All the money he possessed was \$27, but his aunt in Russia had written him that she was in want. Although he was without friends in a strange country, he sent her \$25 and faced the world again with \$2 in his pocket.

He, however, managed to borrow \$5, and bought a fresh stock of tin-ware and came here. Upon arriving, he found that he could not peddle his goods without a license, which was \$5. He went to the Mayor of the city and told him honestly that he could not pay for a license, as all he had was \$2 and a few dollars' worth of tinware, but he added that the town looked good to him and he wanted to stay.

The Mayor authorized him to peddle temporarily without a license, but an hour after he had started to sell his wares the city marshal stopped him and asked him for his license. In reply he told him that the Mayor has given him the privilege to peddle without one. His explanation being doubted, he was taken to the Mayor for corroboration of his story. The executive said, "Yes, Sioux City wants enterprising men. This young man looks good to me. Some day he will be one of our leading citizens. Let him peddle without a license."

Ben Davidson has remained here ever since, and from a peddler in 1882 he rose to the owner of a store which, when he retired in 1920, was doing a business of \$6,000,000 in a city of 75,000 people. Thus the young immigrant lost nothing by the love he showed his aunt and his willingness to obey the laws of his adopted country.

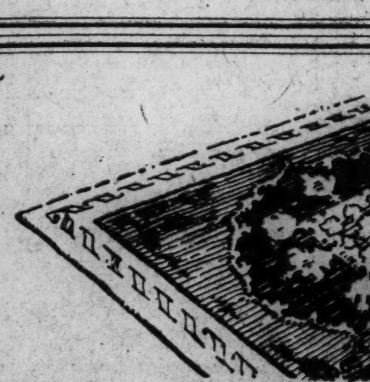
(Original in French)
Thun, Switzerland
Special Correspondence
ON A cold morning in November a little girl made her way through the crowd toward a letter-box. She tried to put the letter she was holding into the box, standing on tip-toe, but in vain. No one was looking after her, when a lady appeared.

"Do you want me to put it in?"
"Oh, please, Madam!"
As she took the letter, the lady read, "To the Good God in Heaven." Much moved, she dropped the letter in the box. The grateful child raised her lovely eyes, saying: "Do you believe that the good God will answer me?"

"Certainly. But why are you writing to Him?"
"My mother has told me that we must always think of this just God and take our troubles to Him. She is ill and we are hungry."
"All right, little girl, count upon the answer of the good God."
The child returned joyously to the freezing house. In the morning she waited. The hours passed and nothing came. Suddenly the noise of a carriage.

There was a knock at the door, and the lady of the day before appeared with an immense basket of provisions. Then, embracing the blue-eyed child, she whispered: "Here is the answer of the good God."

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GUARDSMEN WIN AIR RACE PRIZES

New York Fliers Capture Three Trophies at Sesqui-centennial

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7 (Special).—Thousands attended the Sesqui-centennial Exposition on Labor Day, the second day of the National Air Races which are being held here at Model Farms Field. The program included the novelty relay race for commercial airplanes and the speed race for National Guard pilots for the National Guard trophy.

The relay race, was won by the team led by Charles S. Jones on a Thomas Morse airplane, with A. H. Kreider in a Waco 9 and Basil Rowe in another Thomas Morse.

In the National Guard race, the 13 entries, which were all standard Curtiss J. N. training machines with Hispano Suiza engines, took off in heats of three each in rapid succession. The race, which was over a distance of 84 miles and consisted of seven laps of the 12-mile course, was won by Lieut. Carl W. Rach of the New York National Guard, average 93.08 miles per hour.

Lieut. Carl J. Sack, also of the New York National Guard, was second with an average speed of 89.63 miles per hour. Third place also went to a New York National Guard flyer, Leonard F. Long, who did 87.63 miles per hour.

Mr. Jones of the Curtiss flying service and one of the veteran civil pilots took \$1150 in prizes, winning a first and a third place in the afternoon.

In the free-for-all race for two, three or four-seater commercial airplanes, flying his Clipped-Winged Curtiss Oriole, he won first prize for the third consecutive year, with a speed of 136.11 miles per hour. James G. Ray, flying the Pitcairn Sequel-Wing Arrow, came in second at 127.81 miles per hour.

Walter Beach, flying the Pioneer Company's Travel Air, which won the recent airplane reliability tour, was third with a speed of 126.32 miles per hour. This compares favorably with the performance of Mr. Ray, who was flying a special racing machine, while Mr. Beach's Travel Air is a regular passenger-commercial airplane with a Wright Whirlwind engine of 259 horsepower.

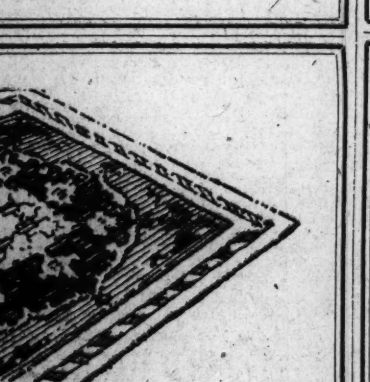
The elimination race for a contest to be held Thursday was won by Basil Rowe, flying the Thomas Morse machine with a speed of 109.53 miles per hour, with Victor Dallin second at 105.62 miles per hour, and C. S. Jones third with 99.4 miles per hour. Mr. Jones was flying a Thomas Morse with a 90-horsepower engine.

The winner of the On-To-The-Sequel race has been announced as Fred Day Hoyt of Eureka, Calif., who flew 2558 miles in 31 hours flying time. Mr. Hoyt landed in Philadelphia at 6:02 a. m. last Wednesday. Second and third places went to Austin Lawrence of Love Field, Dallas, Tex., and Ross Arnold, of the same place. Both reached here last Thursday.

G. A. R. TO WELCOME TWO DRUMMER BOYS
DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence).—At least two Civil War "drummer boys" will attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which will be held here Sept. 19-25 and one of them—Major Gen. John L. Clem, U. S. A. (retired), known to his comrades as "the drummer boy of Chickamauga"—is

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being urged to be a candidate for commander-in-chief. It is understood that he will permit his name to go before the encampment. The other is Maj. W. H. Mershon of Los Angeles, known as "the drummer boy of Shiloh." One of his most prized possessions, which he will bring to Des Moines, is his beautifully wrought drum, made of 300 pieces of wood and mounted with a silver plate which identifies Major Mershon as "The drummer boy of Shiloh, presented by his old regiment, the 30th Indiana Volunteers at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 29, 1895."

FASCISM DRAWS LABOR'S PROTEST

William Green Says System Puts Industry Outside of Control by People

NEW YORK — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the convention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America pledged the support of his organization to the other "In my official capacity as president of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green said, "I want to transmit to you my sympathetic understanding and to assure you that the A. F. of L. will stand with you and work with you until we have succeeded in driving Fascism from the face of the earth."

"I am deeply in sympathy with the Anti-Fascist movement. I should like to call it the movement for human freedom and human liberty. I frequently think of the working men of Italy, at the moment denied the freedom and liberty we enjoy in this country. I know that the Italian working men will not meekly submit to autocracy in any form but will carry on the struggle until they once again enjoy the blessings of liberty. As far as we can help them, our entire resources are placed at their command."

"Individuals are but the instruments, talismans through which some cause can be promoted. Fascism stands for repression and denial of freedom and democracy and any movement which is seeking to deny the natural expression of the human race is an enemy to society. The American Federation of Labor has stood for freedom and democracy. It is the one movement in the land that stands as the defender of these principles, and it will be heard from wherever there is a movement to substitute autocracy for freedom."

"I have a profound regard for the Italian people and the highest admiration for the Italians who have come here to live with us." Mr. Green said that the words of Abraham Lincoln, uttered during the struggle to abolish slavery, that this is a "government of the people, by the people, for the people" must be made to apply to the governments of the entire world.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Ricardo Trevino, Secretary-General of the Regional Confederation of Labor, asserts that Mexican organized labor sympathizes with the decision of the American Federation of Labor to fight against Senator Trevino says that at a convention of his organization held in March it was decided to oppose Fascism.

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CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS PLAN TO CO-ORDINATE WORK
Study of Sites in Various Countries to Be Made More Fruitful Through Efforts of Excavators to Co-operate on Various Projects

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence).—Renewed interest in archaeological research in Palestine and Syria is expected to result from the deliberations of the International Archaeological Congress, recently closed at Jerusalem.

The gathering was among the few attempts to co-ordinate activities of archaeologists in different countries, particularly those interested in research now proceeding in both countries, but notably in Palestine, and to draw up some scheme of world-wide scientific co-operation in extending the present field of exploration.

It is hoped by such means to make a study of sites hitherto untouched owing to inadequate curiosity on the part of scientists abroad. During their three days' sojourn at Beirut, the delegates—representing 13 nations and a wide range of scientific interests—were the guests at a series of banquets and receptions. M. Henri de Jouvenel, the French High Commissioner, presided over the first of these banquets, while a reception on a grand scale in the Sursock Palace at Beirut allowed the guests to gain an insight into that Oriental magnificence and enchantment that is a legend of the East.

Valley of Perpetual Dusk
The first journey was to Homs, Tripoli and Palmyra. The latter is situated in a veritable valley of perpetual dusk, a Valley of Tombs, with grim relics of the past. Baalbeck, the City of the Sun, with its amazing streams, its orchards and sober picturesqueness, hardly attained the height of the Palmyra spectacle. Here the learned professors argued over the Roman remains of the Temple of Bacchus and of Jupiter; examined the largest stones in the world, said to be of Phoenician origin; gazed long at the ruins of this last sanctuary of Baal upon which had been superimposed the Saracenic castles and towers that cannot hide the earlier civilization. The round of archaeological visits in Syria was necessarily limited owing to the French offensive which had just begun, and the extreme uncertainty of conditions. Damascus, which was to have taken the archaeologists four days to study, was perforce eliminated from the program. An early move was made toward Jerusalem.

Northern Palestine was first visited by the congressists. The pre-historians among the delegates were attracted by the progress of work at Tabgha, near the ancient monastery of the same name at Tiberias, where G. Turville-Petre, of the British School of Archaeology, last year discovered the Neanderthal skull and other prehistoric relics. The cave in which the finds had been made was thoroughly inspected by the archaeologists, who later were delighted, on a visit to the Huleh Basin, to collect large numbers of very early

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rical discussion, to be early Muhammadan. A party of the delegates, accompanied by the Emir Abdullah, the Transjordan ruler, and his household cavalry, the chief British representative and a detachment of the Arab Legion, as additional safeguards, proceeded to Petra, the famous ruined city of the lower Syrian desert. The ancient splendor of this walled city was reconstructed bit by bit by the versatile scholars, who included Dr. E. W. Maesterman, secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund (the pioneer British institution of research in Palestine) and Robert Mond, whose Egyptian excavations have met with such conspicuous success.

Visit to Jerusalem
In Jerusalem the delegates had for their guide Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, and Dr. John Garstang, director of antiquities. There were expeditions to Bethlehem, Solomon's Pools, Hebron, and the ancient stronghold of Belt Jibrin, after the inspection of the interior of Jerusalem had been concluded.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. John Garstang, director of Palestine antiquities, declared that the delegates had helped the authorities by their constructive criticisms and that no doubt a permanent stimulus had been given to archaeological research. Already there were 10 expeditions at work on different sites, America, England, Denmark, France, Italy and Germany being represented, and now that scientists knew that the Palestine Government's policy was to extend facilities and secure adequate conditions for all excavators, more scientists would undoubtedly now come to Palestine.

LOWER CABLE RATES
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Cable rates charged by the Pacific Cable Board on messages from Canada to Australia will be reduced when the existing cable is duplicated this year, according to Sir James Allen, late High Commissioner of New Zealand and a member of the Cable Board.

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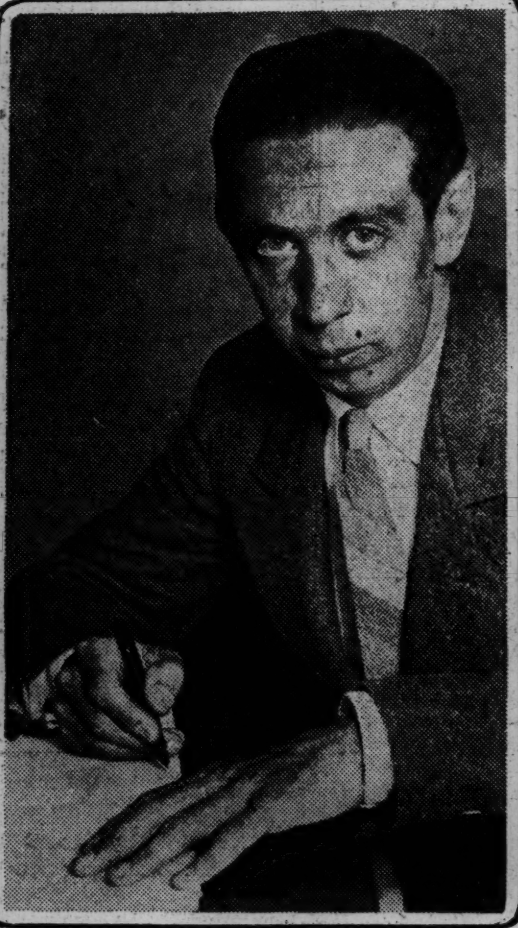
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Haymaking, Serious and Frivolous—Village of Springs—Tickless Timepiece

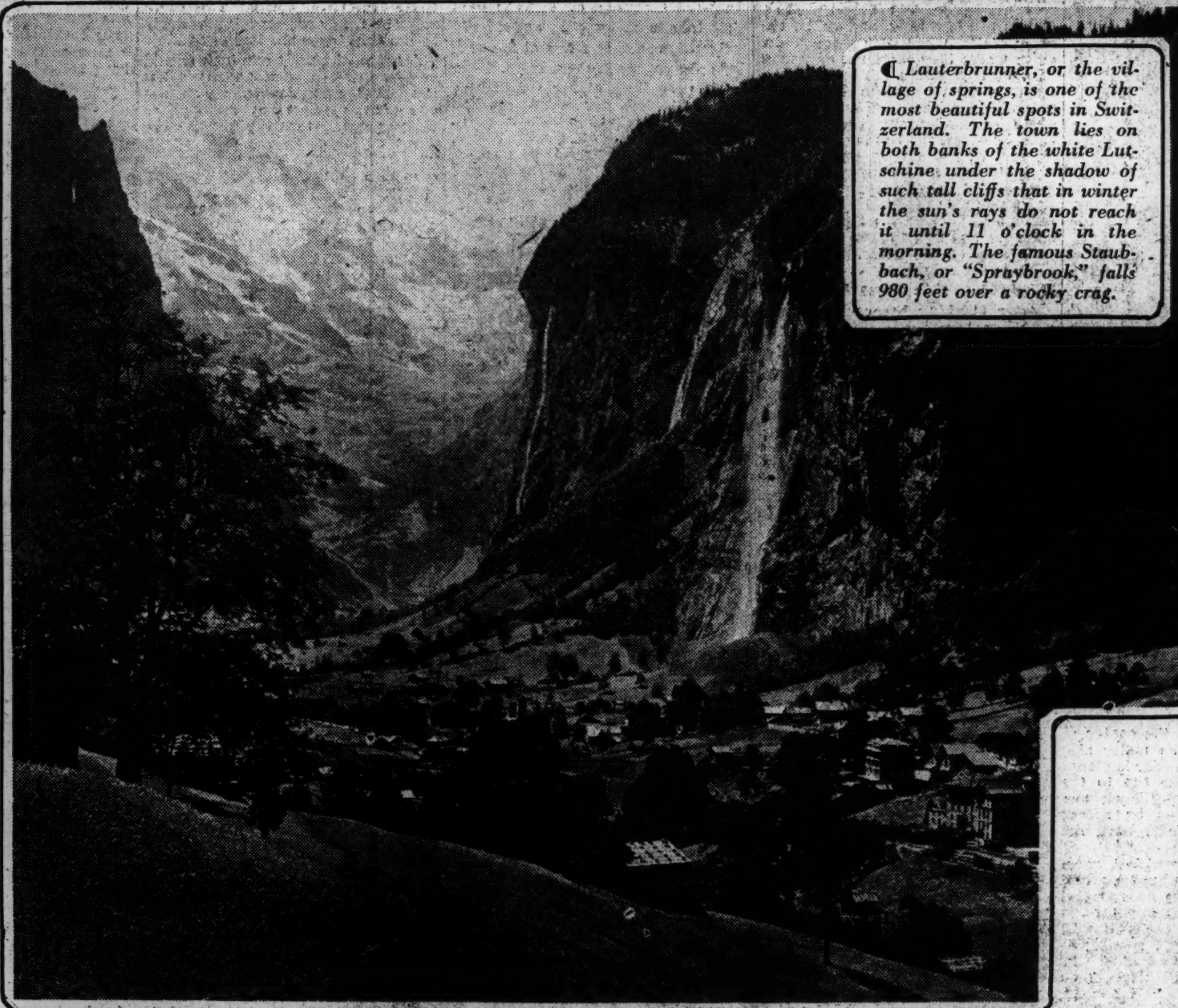


☛ School children on their summer holiday are having a hay battle royal in the meadows of Gunnersbury Park on the outskirts of London. Fast camera work is required to record such a scene.

© Keystone View Co.



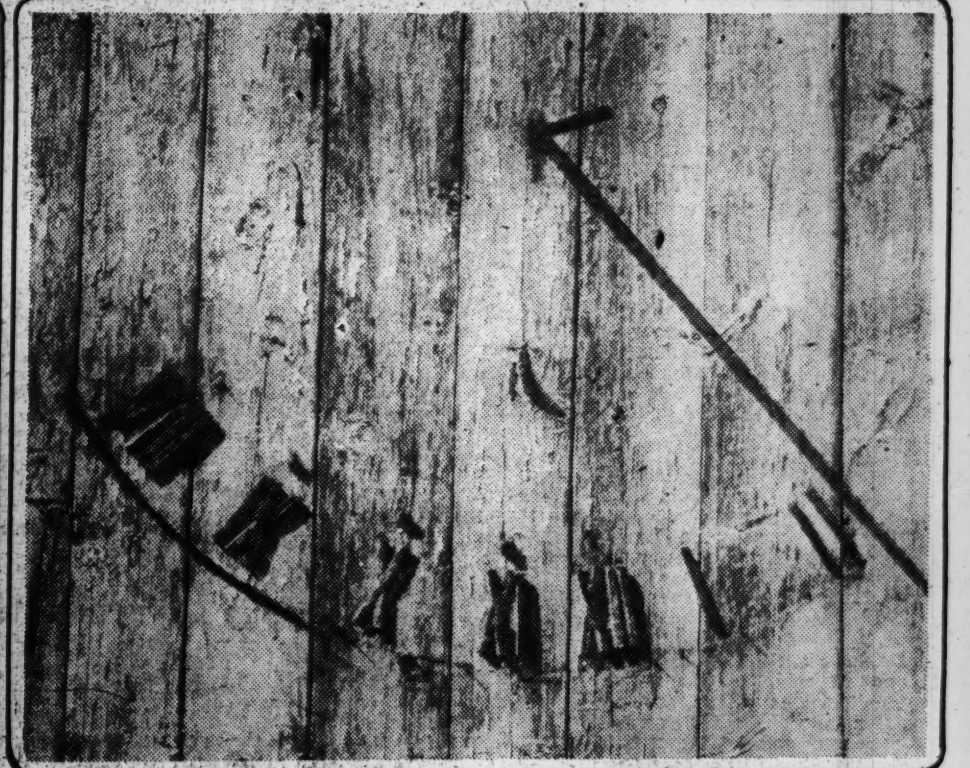
☛ Martin J. Dupraw, winner of the world's shorthand championship, took three five-minute dictations at speeds of 220, 260 and 280 words per minute and transcribed the 3800 words with but eight errors. Photographs, New York



☛ Lauterbrunn, or the village of springs, is one of the most beautiful spots in Switzerland. The town lies on both banks of the white Lutschine under the shadow of such tall cliffs that in winter the sun's rays do not reach it until 11 o'clock in the morning. The famous Staubbach, or "Spraybrook," falls 980 feet over a rocky crag.



☛ Haying in more serious aspects is shown in this entrancing view of the lower Engadine, Switzerland, where fertile meadows yield abundant harvests.



☛ According to this clock it is quarter past two "by sun." This aged sundial is on a building at Union Hill, Md., and has been telling time for more than a century for the hands who have worked at Shriver's Mill.

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☛ W. F. Coen, Kansas City (right), receiving the congratulations of his opponent, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Forest Hills, N. Y., after the national boys' tennis championship game, Chicago. The score was 6-2, 6-1. The boys defeated all competitors in the eliminations held throughout the country.

F. & A. Photos



☛ Ready for a sail in the junior regatta at Central Park, New York, is Miss Doreen Coates, who is receiving instructions from the judges before entering her famous sloop or something in the race.

Photographs, N. Y.

EPIC FRUIT

Black Currants sombre-sleek and most luscious in the mouth.
 Fragrant Raspberries warm and velvety to the touch.
 Strawberries flushed with ripeness and beauty.
 Sun and soil combine to make these three English fruits the most exquisitely flavoured in the world. That is why Crosse & Blackwell's jam brings the wonder of fresh fruit to your mind at every mouthful, for it is made from the newly picked fruit and pure sugar, just that and nothing more, after old country house recipes from the days when leisured England understood the arts of eating.

Ask your store for
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
 NEW SEASON'S
 Strawberry Jam Raspberry Jam
 Black Currant Jam

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THE HOME FORUM

Can the Art of Writing Be Taught?

NOT many months ago the man who is acknowledged to be America's greatest teacher of writing closed a long and extraordinarily fruitful academic career by reading to his last class these words from Ruskin:

"Therefore it is, that every system of teaching is false which holds forth 'great art' as in any wise to be taught to students, or even to be aimed at them. Great art is precisely that which never was, nor will be taught;—so that the only wholesome teaching is that which simply enforces upon him the manifest possibility, and assured duty, of endeavoring to draw in a manner at once honest and intelligible; and cultivates in him those general charities of heart, sincerities of thought, and graces of habit which are likely to lead him, throughout life, to prefer openness to affectation, realities to shadows, and beauty to corruption."

Was it the genuine humility of Dean Briggs that prompted him to disparage, so to speak, his own efforts? Or did he believe that the teacher of writing did not teach the art but only cultivated "charities of heart, sincerities of thought and graces of habit?"

These are no idle or academic questions. For upon the answer depends the possibility of affecting the whole course of literature by conscious and systematic direction. And it comes with special force in our day when an incredible number of "schools" flaunt their garish promises to make you rich and famous by showing you how—in your spare time!—to write, and only by following instructions by mail. The question is educationally important, moreover, because rather recently courses in short story writing, play writing and journalism have enormously increased in American colleges. In fact, among almost a thousand institutions of higher education in this country there is none worthy of the name which does not offer at least one advanced course in literary composition. Obviously, the American college does believe that in some sense writing can be taught.

Completely and often belligerently opposed to this implied or expressed belief is the contention of most successful writers themselves. And the practitioners of the art are by no means reticent in the announcement of their opinion. They either emphasize the long years of toil, the incredible effort necessary to attain any measure of excellence, the long way which one must tread alone—or they become suddenly mysterious in speaking of their art and give you to understand that attainment is an "ineffable secret." One of the most prolific and eminent of our contemporaries speaks a final word on the subject, as spokesman for his fellow-craftsmen: "The art of writing cannot be taught. The utmost you can do is to try to make the pupil sensitive to words. There is no shibboleth, no gnostic quality. Ideally, writing should be unconscious, as natural as breathing. It should follow one's thought vestiges like a

shadow. It can never be quite that; but language should not be something we climb, like a cliff; rather something in which we float like water."

I cannot imagine a more characteristic (and unsatisfactory) statement than this illustration, which is incoherent, self-contradictory and itself "esoteric" in tone, particularly in the light of this author's further assertion: "Like all arts, writing must be performed either unconsciously or with extreme sophistication." In refreshing contrast, Ruskin is at least clear and consistent in his position.

Which of the two apparently irreconcilable doctrines shall we accept? Or shall we find some middle ground?

Let us grant Ruskin's dictum that one individual cannot show another how to make "great art"—that no one can by taking thought produce a genius. Can one show another at all about writing except to cultivate (as our quoted contemporary maintains) "sensitivity to words." Surely every day the teacher demonstrates that he does far more. First of all he can (and does) inculcate the mechanics, the fundamentals of grammar, diction, and of sentence and paragraph structure. He can train the neophyte in unity, coherence, and emphasis both of parts and of the whole. In other words, he can not only expound but practically teach the formal laws of effective writing. Anyone acquainted with the results of many college classrooms will grope at this testimony.

Yet, mere correctness and a certain quality of effectiveness in form is but the beginning of significant writing. The essential question is whether or not a teacher can make a student conscious of experience, by developing ability of observing both his own and that of others; he can reveal modes of looking at the tangible world and quicken the senses into vivid awareness of environment.

Moreover, the teacher (and I am using the term merely as denoting a relationship, and in no merely academic sense) can direct attention to great models and analyze the methods of the masters as the type could hardly do for himself. A mentor trained by long years of sensitive appreciation of literary art reveals to the average eager aspirant what only genius probably discovers for itself.

Surely these are substantial elements in the total process of learning to write. And there is still a final and vital help which the competent guide can offer: he can arouse the desire and enthusiasm to write; he can inspire the originating impulse. If he chances to be the teacher of a regular class he can surround the group with an atmosphere of group consciousness in which original work flows. He can make a genuine teacher of writing, in other words, understand and constructive sympathy which is often the greatest help of genius. So the range of the help which he can give extends from the most elementary instruction in mechanics to positive inspiration.

And this range is perfectly illustrated by the influence of that "great Harvard teacher" whom I quoted at the beginning. At the last class, at which I attended he spent considerable time in expounding the differences in the use of "shall" and "will," apparently rudimentary and trifling detail of diction, yet in his illumined exposition a means of conveying both fundamental and subtle distinctions of meaning. Along with this inexorable attention to elementary matters of technique he inspired the utmost enthusiasm for attaining originality.

I am not raising the all-important question of the scarcity of such teachers. That is another story. Perhaps the scarcity may account for the comparative scarcity of good writers. However that may be, the fruits of systematic tuition in the art of writing lie manifest and constitute their own argument.

Still, you may say that native endowments and native desire are essential, that no teacher can supply them. But that after all one must learn his art by his own adventures. All of which is granted. Does the whole question turn upon the substitution of "learning" for "teaching"? Then I cheerfully accept the true definition of teaching as the release and direction of the individual's own powers, the development of his own capacity to learn. Let us not be fogged by our thought with a misunderstanding about terminology. The sooner we define what elements in the art of writing may be "learned" or "taught"—employ whichever term you prefer—the more intelligently we shall direct our efforts to "educate" literary aspirants. P. K.

Beyond the Wall

Bend down and slip beneath the pasture gate
(Thus close to earth we breathe the sunsweet grass).
Up now and tread with happy feet
Daisies and buttercups, a blazing mass,
Until we reach the farmost shaded edge
Of the bright meadow, where great oak trees lift
Deep viridescent arms across a ledge
Of an old tumbling wall, and here
Serves as a threshold to our land
Of dreams.
Thus clambering to the boulders
Lichened top,
Then, sinking through a leafy sea, it
And an glare deep into shade we drop,
From sunlight and the round of busy hours
To cool, dim twilight and a world just ours.

—Caresse Crosby, in "Graven Images."

White Candles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In burnished brass candlesticks
Tall, smooth, hand-dipped
White candles
Sleeping in the sun.
Immaculate-housed flames,
Sleep on!

You are too beautiful to awaken—
Let me find the flame in myself.
You point the way!

Ida Crocker Duncan.

Nature's Neatness

Nature may be blowzy; she may be magnificent; she can be neat. She likes to sort things out. She likes to slick up, to pack away, to cover over and tuck in. It is good to clear up spring and fall, and to lay out best things in summer. Cunning roundnesses of robins' eggs lie together. Red and white strawberries droop in threes and fours from a minute tree. The stones in the brook's bed are sorted according to sizes, the pebbles nearest the stream, the rocks up on the bank. Have you noticed in a shallow stream a flatish stone barely covered with a film of flowing water? Even hard things are covered with softness, the birch fringing horizontally the knoll topped with a feather of foliage.

Nature likes symmetry; the straightness of Lombardy poplars, the three needles of the pine stuck in their brown needle case, the geometric snowflakes, rain slanting equally, the bird flying in a straight line, the concentric circles that come when a pebble is thrown into still water, the orderly veining of a leaf. But nature's neatness is best shown in her well-fitted corners and curves. Holes in the woods are soon filled with leaves unless a woodchuck acts as traffic man. Solitary rocks in the pasture soon have a green ruff of ferns about their necks. In their burrs the chestnuts are enfolded, each in its corner. You pluck the timothy and it leaves behind the lower grass stem. The hornets in the gray, encrusted dormitory have the same housing scheme as the cabbage, except that the house is the cabbage, and the nest has the hornet's vitality. A design for a cathedral window could be made from a cross section of the seeds in a squash. The beans in their pod are perfectly adjusted in the hollows they press outward. The early ferns are curled up with skillful evenness.

The marking on the cantaloupe indicates exactly the lines of cutting. Easily handled tangerine segments fit together with no lubricant of juice. Nodules of blackberries fit accurately over their white peaks, and beneath an irregular tear the blossoms drift generously into all the nooks and corners formed by the outline of its shadow on the grass.

On a Provence Terrace

LITTLE Jacqueline was sitting about like a wood nymph; now she was tossing almonds into my lap from her perch in the upper branches of the tree; then climbing down and darting off in search of a flower that had caught her fancy, she brought it to me. "Shut your eyes, Monsieur, and don't open them until you hear me call." Ohee, Ohee, I looked up in the almond trees, but no Jacqueline. Then I glimpsed a slight movement by the edge of a great olive jar of terra cotta that stood at the end of the terrace. "I spy you," I shouted. Out popped the little fay like a great butterfly, emerging from a dull gray cocoon.

In the meantime, like a good housewife, Madame Laine was removing the dishes, all the remaining evidence that a luncheon had been in progress. Monsieur Laine, manlike, was hunched at work watching his wife, urging her not to work too strenuously, but sit down for a rest. "This home luncheon had been on the co-operative plan; that is, I had lugged several kilos of bread up from the mill, plus some cheese that I had bought in Toulon. My host was also well laden with supplies. Jacqueline had set the table on the terrace, sheltered by an arbor of vines and illumined by day candles of variegated flowers in all the brilliant hues of Provence, growing on the parapet of our al fresco dining room. Olives and almond trees waved on the terraces of the garden, through the vistas of which, like a frame far away, I saw the harbor and the period of Louis Quatorze, the harbor and town of Toulon quivered and gleamed in an ever-shifting panorama.

My host was Laine Lamford, whom I had first met in connection with the Foyer for Sailors at Toulon, where his meter was the acting director. Later, I discovered that he was an artist by profession. As we were both connected with the Foyers du Soldat, we had many points of contact, as we exchanged experiences. This al fresco luncheon was the occasion of my acceptance to spend a day at his home. Then we planned another reunion for the morrow.

"Are you a good walker?" queried my host. Receiving an affirmative, "Very well then, we'll make a study visit to Le Revest."

"That suits me. By the way, is Le Revest an old or a new?"

"Never you mind now. On the way home tomorrow you can answer your own question."

The next morning, a toy stage, starting from Toulon, deposited us at its terminal. I soon discovered why I was asked if I was a good walker. The road we followed had evidently been hollowed out by an Alpine landslide, and it was a veritable paradise for an artist and I shall never forget the richness of that summer in Le Revest.



Le Revest, Provence. From a Drawing by M. Daine Lamford

"Himmelenes första lag"

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

DEN allmänna uppfattningen om ordning är den, att det finns en plats för var sak och att var sak är på sin plats. Utan en viss mån av dylik ordentlighet kan det helt säkert ej finnas någon ro eller harmoni i livet. Att lag och ordning sammanställas i ord och handling beror ej på någon tillfällighet, ty ordning är i överensstämmelse med lag, och lag skapar ordning. Det som utmärker civilisationen i motsats till ett primitivt levnadssätt är till stor del utvecklingen av lag och ordning.

Vi bygga hus för att nägonstades kunna förvara våra tillhörigheter i ordnat skick. Vi tillåter myndigheter med laga makt att vidmakthålla ordning. Vi uppfinna timdatorer, som sköta sina angelägenheter på regelbundet återkommande tider. Men om begreppet ordning endast gäller materiella ting eller det timliga livets minsta detaljer, då har dess sanna innebörd försvunnit eller förlorats. Utåtlandat är "ordning är himmelenes första lag" innebär icke ett ett sinne, uppfyllt av det dagliga livets obetydliga detaljer, till synes upplagade på ett ordentligt sätt, skulle vara närmare himmelen än det sinne, som är i stånd att höja sig över till materiella och draga sig undan till en atmosfär av andlighet, till ett begrundande av evigt liv, evig sannings.

I sin rätta betydelse måste ordning innebära icke endast en plats för varje sak, utan även tid, ordningsföljd och rätt tillvagasaggsätt för allting. Ofta ser man exempel på hurusom materiell ordning göres till en avgud. En av medlemmarna i ett hem kan t.ex. icke tala att en bok, ett papper, en näsduk eller en nål finnes på orätt plats! Detta är förvisso att låta frid i materien på före sinnesfrid. En dylik tanke inser icke att ordning är en andlig egenskap, något som först måste finnas som ett mentalt tillstånd, innan det manifesteras i yttre liv. Sinnesfrid vinnes genom att leva i enighet med det ordnat tänkande, genom att låta det förnämsta vara främst, och dess återspeglings i kärleksfull omtanke för människliga behov, men aldrig ett slaviskt aktigande på materiell trevnad såsom det egentliga målet.

Christian Science lär människorna, att de för att vinna sinnesfrid oändligt måste söka "först efterhans rike och hans rättfärdighet". Många som är övertygade om egenlösheten av att tillbringa sina dagar och år med att söka lycka eller tillfredsställelse i det materiella livet är redo för Christian Science budskap. På sidan vi i föreläsa till "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" skriver Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckare och grundare av Christian Science: "Tiden för tänkare har kommit. Sanningen, oberoende av troslärar och hävdvunnna system, klappar på människighetens port."

Med logiska slutsatser uppenbarar Mrs. Eddy nödvändigheten av att vi hava den rätta uppfattningen om ordning för att i det dagliga livet låta andlighet gå före materialitet. I den så kallade "Vetenskapliga framställningen av varat" ("Science and Health", sid. 468) förklarar hon: "Ande är Gud, och människans är Hans avbild och likhet. Därför är människan icke materiell; hon är andlig." Materiellt liv kan omöjligt tillfredsställa den som vet, att människan är Andens, Guds, likhet. Jesus sade: "Människan skall leva icke allena av bröd, utan av allt det som utgår av Guds mun." Genom Christian Science lärdomen, få vi lära oss att leva av Guds Ord, att inne vårt behov av att ständigt förnya våra sinnes genom att begrundade andliga sanningar. Christian Science bibeltexter med deras andliga tolkning för dagligt studium, Christian Science Journal and Sentinel, som sprida ljus över uppgiften att tillämpa andlig förståelse på människornas livsproblem, The Christian Science Monitor, vår dagliga tidning, samtliga utgivna av "The Christian Science Publishing Society", utgåra en del av Mrs. Eddy's kärleksfulla arv till världen. Till dem som "hungra och törsta efter rättfärdighet", men ej veta hur de skola vinna den, utsläpper Christian Science genom sina gudstjänster, sina lässur, sina föredragshallar och sin litteratur följande kärleksfulla inbjudning: "Här är vägen, vandra på den."

Medvetet eller omedvetet bestämmer var och en hur hans dagar skolas ordnas—vad som bör gå i första rummet eller i det sist—allt efter den vikt hans tankar fäster därvid. Den sanna uppfattningen om ordning måste bli uppenbarad för dem som tro, att de skule kunna finna glädje att att studera Guds Ord och av att förstå kristendomens Vetenskap, om levnadsomsgörerna lämnade dem någon tid eller kraft övrig därtill. Lärnan om sökandet "först efterhans rike" är ingen omöjlig teori, utan ett praktiskt och bevisbart medel att lösa livets problem. De som lärt sig att förja dagen med Guds Ord hava många gånger bevisat följande påståtande ur "Science and Health" (sid. 128): "Affärsmän och lärde hava funnit, att den Kristliga Vetenskapen ökar deras uttålighet och mentala kraft, vidgar deras människokännedom, giver dem skarpinsiktighet och ett vitt omfångande förstånd samt förmåga att övertäffa sin vanliga kapacitet", och författarinnan tillägger: "En kunnskap om varats Vetenskap utvecklar människans latent förmågheter och möjligheter."

När det materiella jaget nedlägges för ett begrundande av människans eviga, oföränderliga gemenskap med Gud, blir det förvirrade tänkande som leder till fruktan, hat, gringhet och död ersatt med det ordningsfulla, rofyllda medvetande som följer av en tillvaro, styrd av den kärleksrike, allvisse Herden. Psalmisten säger: "Genom Herren bliva en mans steg fasta, när han har behag till hans väg."

"Heaven's first law"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE general idea of order is "a place for everything, and everything in its place." Certainly without some such orderliness there can be no peace, no lasting comfort, no sense of stability in home or business. It is not an accident that law and order are joined in phrase and fact; for order is according to law, and law begets order. The distinction between civilization and primitive life is largely the growth of law and order. We build houses that we may have a place to put our belongings in an orderly manner. We create legal authority to maintain order. We invent timepieces to enable the world to conduct its affairs in orderly, progressive cycles. But if the sense of order is confined to material things or to the minute details of physical living, its true meaning is obscured or lost. When it is stated that "order is Heaven's first law," it is not signified that a mind entirely filled with the petty details of daily living, apparently arranged in order, is nearer to heaven than that which is able to absent itself from materiality and withdraw to an atmosphere of spirituality, of consideration of eternal life, everlasting truth.

Order, in its real significance, must imply not only a place for everything, but a time, a sequence, a proper procedure for everything. Two often is the example seen of a fetish made of physical order. One member of a household cannot endure a book, a paper, a handkerchief, a pin, out of its appointed place! This, surely, is putting a peace of matter before peace of mind. Thought such as this does not recognize order as a spiritual quality, something that must exist first as a mental condition before it is manifest in outward serenity. Peace of mind is acquired by living in mental orderliness, by putting first things first, and is reflected in loving thoughtfulness for human needs, but never by slavish attention to material niceties as an end in themselves.

Christian Science is teaching the world that to "seek . . . the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" is imperative to mental peace. Many who are convinced of the futility of days and years spent in the pursuit of happiness or satisfaction in material living are ready for the message of Christian Science. "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page vii of the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

In logical development, Mrs. Eddy reveals the need of the true sense of order in putting spirituality before materiality in our daily lives. In what is called "the scientific statement of being" (Science and Health,

p. 468) she declares: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." Material living cannot but fall to satisfy one who knows that man is the likeness of Spirit, God. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," said Jesus. Through the teachings of Christian Science, we learn to feed on the Word of God, to recognize the need of the frequent renewing of our minds through the contemplation of spiritual truths. The Christian Science Bible Lessons, with their spiritual interpretations for daily study; the Christian Science Journal and Sentinel bringing light on the problems of adjustment of spiritual understanding to human life-problems, and The Christian Science Monitor, our daily newspaper, all published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, are a part of Mrs. Eddy's loving legacy to the world. To those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness," but know not how to attain it, Christian Science extends the loving invitation through its church meetings, its Reading Rooms, its lecturers, and its literature: "This is the way, walk ye in it."

Consciously or unconsciously everyone determines the order of his days, what shall be first, and what last,—according to the importance it assumes in his thought. To those who believe that they would enjoy the study of God's Word and the understanding of the Science of Christianity, if the business of living left them any time or energy for it, the true sense of order must be revealed. The doctrine of seeking "first the kingdom of God" is no impossible theory, but a practical, demonstrable means of working out life's problems. Those who have learned to begin their days by turning to the Word of God have proved the following statement from Science and Health (p. 128) many times: "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity," and she adds, "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man."

It is through the sinking of material selfishness in the contemplation of the eternal, unchanging relation of man to God that the chaotic thinking which tends toward fear, hate, greed, death, is replaced by the orderly, peaceful consciousness of an existence governed by the loving, all-wise Father. In the words of the Psalmist, "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

Tinker Fires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like toadstools on the Common spring
A crowd of tented roofs;
Around them in a magic ring
Are stamps of horses' hoofs.

And goblin-wise upon the air
I hear the hammers clinking.
The brass and iron and copperware
The tinkers come and a-tinkling.

Their camp across the Common sprawls,
A jumble-colored maze,
With gaudy lines of painted walls
And little fires ablaze—

I see them still, the little fires
About the tinker-pitches,
With ever-pointing sooty spires
Like steeple-crowns of witches.

Chatterbox chimneys softly smoke
Against a sunset sky;
The cozy hearths of Ramsey folk
Beckon to passers-by.

The chimney stacks of Whitteles
Across the dusk are glowing,
But none have half the charm for me
Of tinker-fires a-blowing.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

From Biarritz to San Sebastián

The rich green fields of the Basque country which curl at the foot of the Pyrenees, where one leaves France in the valley and turns toward Spain, are dotted with starchy white, red-trimmed houses, squarely and simply planned by the stalwart Basque.

Native ways and sights color our impressions as we cross the narrow Bidasoa that slips modestly under the unimposing yet important international bridge connecting France and Spain, and we start the ascent of the winding road across the Pyrenees. Along their reddened sides and between deeply shadowed furlows running down from grandly chiseled peaks we fly. The brilliant sunlight vivifies the green of the valleys where at a sudden turn we see the famous Pelote Basque, the ball game of this unassimilated people, in full swing.

We quicken our pace again and speed along the hillside, flowing down to the quiet sea, until we are obliged to slow down and crawl behind a slowly swaying pair of oxen. We pass them by and see the misty scarfs of afternoon steal over the shadows of the mountains. As the grassy sinks lower and lower into the crevices and dips, the stiff rocky heads of the Pyrenees rear their heavy outlined summits in majestic blue and face the pale mauve band around the ocean's blue horizon that reflects the vanishing sunlight, concealing all its glory but a golden edge of cloud.

In silence we halt, our eyes on the quiet cove of San Sebastián. We glide down the unwinning path and into the valley again, on into grayness, into blackness, and then a flash of flaring lights as we halt before the Spanish customs.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The incompleteness of the League of Nations, even as a European body, without the membership of Russia becomes more and more apparent.

Russia and the Aland Islands

A case in point is the status of the Aland Islands, the first "victory" of the League—thanks to the loyalty of Sweden in accepting a decision which the country's public opinion regarded as insufficiently motivated. Though populated by Swedish stock and located close to the Swedish capital, the islands were awarded to Finland and demilitarized. But in this compromise Russia, which had controlled those islands for over 100 years and for whose strategic safety they are extremely important, took no part. It was not consulted and from time to time it has let the world know that it did not acquiesce by silence. The real beneficiary of the settlement, the Soviet diplomatic spokesmen have intimated, especially of the demilitarization clause, has been, in their opinion, Great Britain, whose naval plans in the Baltic, they claim, were thereby benefited. During the Crimean War, it will be recalled, the British fleet destroyed the Russian fortifications, and in the ensuing treaty of peace Russia was pledged not to rebuild them.

During the World War the Tsarist Government obtained the consent of its allies to erect temporary defenses which were later razed, and Russia's continued interest has been expressed this summer in two ways: First, by a phrase in a communication to the Government of Finland, stating that the Soviet Government is ready at any time to "discuss the question of the Aland Islands with Finland in all its aspects," and, secondly, by an interview just granted to the correspondent of the Danish daily, Politiken, by M. Loganovski, head of the Baltic section of the Russian Foreign Office. In this interview the Russian diplomatist states very frankly that the Soviet authorities do not consider the status of the Aland Islands as settled by any means and, furthermore, that the question regards "only the Soviet Union and Finland."

To a direct question as to whether Russia laid claim to the islands, despite the League's award, the Soviet spokesman evaded a direct answer by saying, "Obviously the Aland question is for us of the utmost importance. Though it is not settled, we are ready to discuss it with Finland. In all events, we intend to oppose to the utmost the possibility for a third power to use the islands as a naval base. Our interest is, therefore, of a strategic nature."

Naturally this declaration has caused a considerable amount of commotion among the smaller powers around the Baltic, which somehow had imagined that the disposition of the islands, sanctioned by the League, was final. Finland, of course, is bound by the general convention signed with the League members, but the same is not true of Russia and no one can deny Russia's interest both from a strictly legal as well as practical point of view. Those islands practically command the inlet to the Gulf of Finland with Leningrad at its other end, and for the general control of the Baltic they are of the utmost importance. Under such circumstances neutralization is better than award to a single power, but without the consent of all parties neutralization is an unsafe solution.

Officially the Aland question will not come before the League at its impending session, but remembering the subject the delegates cannot but realize the importance of securing the membership of Russia as well as Germany. Only thus can the peace of Europe be safeguarded by its decisions.

Twenty years ago forward-looking persons in the United States applauded the wisdom of their representatives in Congress who had thoughtfully taken the necessary steps to encourage the production and sale of alcohol for industrial uses.

Industrial and Other Alcohol

Germany, France and England had already fostered such an enterprise, and it was generally agreed that the development of the chemical industry in the first country named was due in large part to the general use of denatured alcohol commercially. It was found necessary, in order to permit the manufacture and use of alcoholic products industrially, to relieve them of the burden of high internal taxes then imposed in the United States upon alcohol supplied for beverage uses. It had been the theory of the American people, as is well known, that federal, state and municipal taxes, if high enough, would eventually, by a system of penalization, discourage or prohibit a traffic generally recognized as destructive and highly offensive.

But it has been shown in the United States, as in other countries where it has been attempted to curb the use of alcoholic beverages by compelling those who manufacture and dispense them to pay, theoretically, for the damage caused, that it is the unfortunate users and their dependents who are in fact penalized. The final result of this tardy discovery was the decision of the American people to outlaw the entire traffic, dismantle the breweries and distilleries, and utilize the saloons for other purposes.

Probably it was never imagined that the quite effective operation of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages would in any way interfere with the promised industrial development which was to result from the flow of untaxed denatured alcohol absolutely unfit for other than industrial uses. But now it appears that millions of gallons of this product, manufactured and rendered absolutely unpalatable by processes supervised by agents of the Internal Revenue Department, are annually diverted into channels through which it finally reaches the patrons of bootleggers and the keepers of dens and all-night clubs. It has been shown by official figures that in excess of 90 per cent of the high-content alcoholic liquors consumed by drinkers in

Greater New York are alcoholic concoctions which have been subjected to some process designed to remove from them the ingredients which made them noxious.

Now, in answer to those who insist that the safety of the patrons of the bootleggers and other violators of the Prohibition Law is endangered because of the regulation which requires manufacturers of industrial alcohol to render it absolutely unfit for human consumption, and that to minimize this danger less potent foreign matter be employed in the denaturing process, those charged with the duty of enforcing the law enter what seems to be a practical and logical defense. They cite the law passed in 1906 as establishing the precedence of denatured alcohol, and, by the production of convincing exhibits, prove that every purchaser of that article, now well known commercially, is served with notice of the character of the commodity and its noxious properties. Alcohol thus dispensed was never designed to be used for other than industrial purposes.

So it eventuates that instead of inducing the use of less noxious denaturants, the result of the appeal of the protestants will be to persuade government agents to insist upon the employment of some process that will prevent such products from ever being restored to anything approaching their previous state.

This plan, if adhered to, will operate helpfully both in assuring industry an increased volume of the product and in drying up, to a still greater extent, the channels through which it has reached those consumers who have cared to assume the risk of indulging in the use of liquors which they may have believed to be only mildly harmful.

In scarcely any part of Europe are there greater possibilities for growth and advancement than in the states surrounding the Baltic.

A New Mediterranean

The Mediterranean, scene of the oldest civilizations which still persist, has had its day. The Latin races have more reason for pride in their past than for anticipations of glory in the future. Italy, Greece, Spain have all played great parts in the world's history, but leadership in the centuries to come does not appear in their horoscope. Northward, in Europe at least, the star of empire takes its course, and a new Mediterranean, is developing in the Baltic with new problems and new possibilities.

Before the World War tore up the map of Europe, Russia and Germany divided the southern and eastern Baltic coasts. Peter the Great, building an empire with the sword, tore Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Livonia from Sweden. In the latter days of the nineteenth century Germany, rising to power, cutting the Kiel Canal and building a fleet second only to that of Great Britain, became dominant in the Baltic, and during the World War occupied all the Baltic states east of Danzig save Finland. But beaten on the western front she surrendered. Russia, plunged into Bolshevik anarchy, was in no position to resume her lost authority, and ultimately the treaty of Versailles created the new republics of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. East Prussia and that anomalous strip called the Danzig Corridor complete the barrier by which Russia is barred from the Baltic save only at the Neva, where moribund Leningrad sits mourning the vanished greatness which was St. Petersburg.

Will these new states endure? Can they withstand the pressure of Russia on the one hand or of Germany on the other when these great nations shall have regained their former power? The Russians, at any rate, make no secret of their expectation that in time the Baltic states will become members of the Union of Soviet Republics. But the citizens of the new republics are indomitably anti-Communist. They have seen Soviet rule in practice and will have none of it. If Russia were purged of this control, economic conditions might force the union. As it is, the Baltic states are planning a league of their own for self-protection and economic advantage.

The people of these states, from Finland around to the Danzig Corridor, are ethnologically harmonious. They are European—not like the Russians, Asiatics. They are largely Protestant—only in two states has the Roman Catholic church a serious political foothold. Perhaps their greatest weakness is an exaggerated nationalism which has thus far been an insuperable obstacle to united action, and has made observers apprehend that if the Baltic is to be a new Mediterranean, the clashing nationalism of the states bordering it will create a new Balkans.

Recognizing the importance of this section, The Christian Science Monitor has commissioned Prof. Eugene E. Van Cleef, chairman of the foreign commerce division of Clark University, to visit the chief ports of these countries and prepare a series of articles concerning their economic importance. These articles will appear at intervals in the Monitor, beginning next Thursday.

The rumor that Italy has pledged herself to support the Spanish claim to a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations by exercising her veto against the admission of Germany to the Council unless the Spanish demands are granted may be dismissed as purely mischievous. For Italy

Italy and the League

has nothing to gain by blocking Germany's entrance to the League and producing a crisis at Geneva which would bring her into sharp opposition with Great Britain and France. It is, however, considered possible that Mussolini is behind Primo de Rivera in the Spanish demand for control of Tangier in the hope of fishing in troubled waters for some concession for Italy in North Africa, or in the belief that Great Britain and France will agree to find some compensating advantage for Spain at Geneva.

But dangerous as such back-stairs intrigues would be, a threat on Italy's part to veto the election of Germany to a permanent seat on the

Council of the League this month would be a far more serious affair. For, if carried out, Germany could hardly ask a third time for admission to the League of Nations, with the result that the Locarno Pact would never come into operation, while the League as an international institution for keeping peace by concerted action would suffer accordingly.

Mussolini may not always sympathize with the League, and on one occasion almost came into violent conflict with it, but it is obviously to his advantage to keep it functioning; for it not only provides machinery for the settlement of possible disputes between Italy and other great powers, but by keeping the general peace in Europe it gives Fascism the necessary breathing space in which to develop. It is certainly not his policy to run the risk of offending France and Great Britain at the present moment, when Italy needs their good will if she is to achieve any part of her ambition in North Africa. Nor can it be in her interest to incur enmity with Germany, which she would certainly do if she attempted to exercise her veto against Germany's entry.

The fact that Mussolini is using his influence in diplomatic quarters to obtain the best terms for Spain has given rise to the alarming rumors as to Italy's intentions. Italy will make the best effort in her power, but she can scarcely have any present intention of smashing up the League. It is probable that Great Britain and France will use their influence to persuade the Assembly not to elect Spain to a nonpermanent seat, but to guarantee her re-election at a given date, which would in effect make her a semi-permanent member of the Council. This it is hoped will satisfy Spain. If she will take nothing less than a permanent seat and threatens to follow Brazil's example of withdrawing from the League, it will be much better that Spain should go than that Germany should be prevented from entering the League, for the loss of Germany would be a far greater blow to the League's prestige and authority.

Above the clamor of election oratory in Canada comes the busy hum of thrashing machines on the prairies, the whistle of locomotives at the head of grain trains moving to the terminal ports, and the whir of elevator machinery as the grain flows through to waiting ships. The Canadian people take an intelligent interest in politics, but many hold the view, particularly in the West, that the idea of co-operation applied to industry will do more than party politics to improve living conditions.

Canadian farmers have reason to feel some measure of confidence in co-operation. In the prairie provinces, where the co-operative marketing of grain has been successfully organized, the great majority of farmers are reported to be feeling happy over the results attained again this summer. The plan of marketing through what is called the wheat pool—which means the pooling of crops for the market, instead of the former frantic rush of competitive selling—is helping to protect the farmers from speculation.

Along with cheerful reports from the harvest fields come the latest encouraging statements of Canadian railway prosperity. Since the Canadian National Railways were taken over by the Government, to be operated for the people of Canada under public ownership, they have made great strides toward solvency. They were insolvent under private ownership. In 1922, the Government appointed Sir Henry Thornton to consolidate several defaulting private railways into one transcontinental system. Under Sir Henry's able direction as president, and with political interference eliminated, the Canadian National Railways are showing steady improvement. In a recent financial statement, for the first seven months of 1926, gross earnings were \$143,516,794, as compared with \$125,914,357 for the similar period of 1925. Net earnings were more than three times as much, up to July 31, 1926, as they were up to the end of July last year. Lower operating expenses, and an increased volume of business yielded \$17,536,998 net earnings in the first seven months, with the busiest time of the year still ahead.

Sir Henry Thornton gives unstinted praise to the railway workers who serve under him for the success of Canada's publicly owned railway enterprise. It has been shown that efficiency and economy can be attained in Canada as well under public ownership as under private enterprise. At the same time, the value of the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway is appreciated. There is no very pronounced demand for government ownership of the C. P. R. The present arrangement is giving satisfactory results. Canada is well served by great railways. They are prospering, and so is the rest of the country.

Editorial Notes

When the Osage Indians, along with other tribes, were segregated in the former Indian Territory in 1870, they left their homes, penniless and helpless, victims of the relentless advance of civilization into the West and Southwest. Now there is a movement on foot to colonize some of them on a fertile tract of 500,000 acres, west of San Antonio. If the Osages shall return to their old hunting grounds in Texas, it will be under far different conditions from those of fifty-six years ago. Now they are the wealthiest Indians in the world, due to oil discoveries on their lands, and many of their young men and women have college degrees.

Anthropo-geographers and historical novelists may find interesting subject matter in the lately discovered Jewish Bedouin tribe of Halbar, vassals of Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd. Surrounded on all sides by Moslems, this tribe for centuries has clung to an original scroll of Jewish law and has observed the requirements of the ancient religion, in the wilds of the Arabian desert. Several of Ibn Saud's lieutenants are Halbar Jews and, appropriately enough, the keeper of his royal master's treasury is named Mordecai, like that Benjaminite who succeeded Haman and became "next unto King Ahasuerus."

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

EVERY time that one crosses the Atlantic one is more impressed by the contrast between the social and economic conditions in Great Britain and the United States. The contrast between the prosperity of the one and the unemployment and dislocation of the other is, indeed, a commonplace. The really interesting problem is to determine what is the real cause of the difference, and to find out the secret, if there is one, why the people of one land are well provided for and fully employed and the people of the other are not.

The usual explanations that one hears are that Great Britain was clearly much more seriously affected by the war than the United States, that taxation there is far higher, that she has not the vast area and immense natural resources of her neighbor, that she does not protect her home market as do the industrial nations of the rest of the world, and so on. But somehow I have always felt that these explanations did not get to the real root of the matter. So I went a few days ago to a leading American industrialist, a man who, having operated factories in the same business in both countries, therefore knows the conditions in both, and asked him what he thought.

He was chary of committing himself to opinions about ultimate causes. He admitted that all the above explanations might have something to do with the problem. He agreed that class divisions in Great Britain and the fact that so much industrial property was in the hands of third and fourth generation owners might also have something to do with it. But he was emphatic that there was another and more fundamental reason for the present-day situation, and his diagnosis was so interesting that I propose to repeat it here.

The American industrialist said that there could not be the slightest doubt that the main reason why Great Britain was in her present distressed condition was the general policy of her trade unions. The only condition under which she could keep her 40,000,000 people employed at high wages in her small island was if she could produce manufactured products which the other nations of the world would buy because they were better or cheaper than those of other manufacturing powers.

There was no doubt that Great Britain could sell her products abroad in sufficient quantities if she went about it in the right way, because she was well situated geographically for foreign trade and because she had the most highly skilled industrial workers in the world. She did not sell her goods abroad in sufficient quantities and was losing her markets to Germany and the United States mainly because it was the policy of the unions to restrict efficiency through a short-sighted economic philosophy, which meant that British industry was handicapped by having to enter the world-wide competition for trade with one hand tied behind its back.

The essence of the present-day trade unionism as practiced in Great Britain was the intrenchment and protection of mediocrity. It endeavored to limit the level of output per head everywhere to what the average workers, indeed the poor average worker, could do. It disliked and opposed the introduction of new machinery because it tended in the first instance to throw men out of work. It insisted on rigid demarcation rules so as to keep employment in the hands of those who were already in the trade and to prevent competition from those who had not been apprenticed to it. It sought to force up wages everywhere by every means except the one fundamentally necessary, the encouragement of the efficiency and hard work of the worker himself.

Our friend was not in the least disposed to blame Labor exclusively for this state of affairs. He agreed that it may have been the natural result of the effort of the workers to defend themselves against the intolerable evils of the earlier industrial revolution, of the short-sighted and greedy policy pursued by employers in the past, especially in cutting the rates for piecework, of the class distinctions which divided Great Britain into two nations and so aggravated the belief that the interests of Capital and Labor were different and opposed. He also agreed that Capital was not as progressive and energetic, perhaps, as it might be.

He was only concerned to point out that, in fact, it was the restrictive policy of the trades unions which was today

and would remain an insuperable impediment to high wages and full employment in Great Britain so long as it was maintained. The inescapable basis of high wages and full employment was low costs, and low costs were impossible in face of restriction on output or opposition to new and improved machinery.

And in support of this view he adduced instances from his own experience of where his company had closed down plants or lost orders in Britain for no other reason than that the unions had prevented the adoption of methods which would inevitably have led to increased employment and heightened wages but which ran counter to their philosophy of protecting mediocrity in the worker.

This American industrialist set in contrast to this policy what is known as the "American idea" in industry, which he was convinced was the fundamental reason for American prosperity and for its rapid recovery from the war and the post-war slump. The "American idea" substitutes for the restrictive policy of the trade unions and the rate-cutting policy of the short-sighted capitalist the idea of the right of the individual worker to work his best in any trade and to be paid the full value of that work and if possible a little more. This system is sometimes described as the "open shop" system.

Today out of a working population of some 30,000,000 little more than 4,000,000 are members of the American Federation of Labor. This is not due to proscription of trade unionism itself, but to the fact that experience has proved to the worker that unionism lowers his wages and that the open shop system increases them. And the reason is obvious. Unionism insists on his limiting his efficiency to some mediocre level, which means that neither by collective bargaining nor by any other means can wages be raised above a mediocre level, while the free system allows every man to do the best that is in him and pays him according to his work.

Moreover, not only does the individual worker do better under the free system but the general prosperity inevitably increases also. For the road to prosperity is not to try to spread a limited amount of work over more workers or to try to make high profits out of cheap labor, but the adoption of progressively improving methods applied by Labor always doing its best because it shares in the results, as thereby the price of the product falls and the market for it expands both at home and abroad. Hence the astonishing way in which America has captured the markets of the world in such things as motorcars, typewriters, the "movies," etc., so that though she pays the highest wages ever known, her export trade since the war has risen by 35 per cent while Britain's has fallen by 20 per cent.

The solution of the British industrial problem, therefore, so this American industrialist thought, lay in an alteration of attitude on the part both of Capital and Labor. Capital must abandon its policy of cutting rates, (his own company, he said, had not cut a rate for twenty-five years), must adopt continuously the latest most efficient processes and machines, and must rejoice in seeing its workers earn very high wages so long as those wages were the result of a corresponding efficiency in Labor.

Labor, on the other hand, must abandon its whole policy of restrictive unionism, must allow every worker to work his best and earn the highest wages he can by his individual skill, must welcome and encourage the continuous introduction of better machines and better methods, must relax demarcation and other practices, on the ground that high wages and full employment could only come from efficiency in production and could never come from trying to restrict efficiency or skill and reduce all workers to a common level of mediocre production.

On these lines he believed that Great Britain could rapidly reach a state of employment and prosperity unequalled in her history. If things went on, however, as they were going today it was only a question of time for her to lose half her population by emigration and become a second-class power. In a word, the key to prosperity in the modern world was to liberate every individual to produce the best that was in him and to reward him according to his skill, for that was the only road to the production of articles which would sell so well in the markets of the world as to insure high wages and employment for all.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

THE municipal authorities, it is announced, are planning to dispose of some large pieces of land in Paris for the construction of new houses. They are drawing up rules regarding the utilization of these empty spaces for the purpose of reducing the shortage of accommodations. About a thousand acres are being reserved for the construction of flats. But in order to avoid a rapid depreciation of values the sales are being effected rather slowly. One councilor demands that no lots sold should be employed for the erection of commercial premises, luxurious habitations, furnished apartments or hotels, unless those who erect such buildings undertake to construct four times as many flats at moderate rentals. It is difficult to see how such a guarantee can be given, for it involves the purchase by the same company of a good deal of ground other than that which it primarily desires to exploit. Nevertheless the intention is excellent, and the Paris authorities may be depended upon to look after the interests of the ordinary citizen. The demolition of the fortifications is providing large tracts which are gradually being effectively added to the town area, and the congestion which is now so apparent will, it is hoped, be relieved. Another stipulation that the council is making is that spacious gardens and playgrounds shall be provided.

The diamond merchants who for many years have been content to conduct their business almost in the open air in the thronged streets of the city are to have a bourse. The passer-by might well be astonished to see the most magnificent stones carelessly handled in the vicinity of a café in the Rue Lafayette. Frequently negotiations involving many thousands of dollars are openly transacted in a purely casual fashion at little tables on the terrace. The police do not approve these transactions, and the diamond merchants have themselves decided that their business is worthy of proper premises. Thus they have secured property in the Rue Cadet where a big hall is being constructed. It will be known as the Bourse Aux Diamants. The roof of the hall is of glass, giving as much natural light as possible.

Hollywood has probably nothing to apprehend from France, but along the Riviera the cinema industry is certainly making considerable progress. The French have much to learn in the matter of technique, yet they are undoubtedly bringing new ideas and showing remarkable artistic instinct. What they principally lack are well-equipped studios. As regards light, however, it is asserted that out-of-doors work is possible for a good percentage of the days of the year, especially in the southern parts of France. Moreover, the Riviera is within a short distance of a number of big capitals; and rivers and mountains and sea and beautiful natural scenery and picturesque buildings, many of them of an historical character, are within easy reach. These are unquestionable advantages, and it is confidently believed that the cinema industry will make immense strides in the next few years in France. American capital and American methods, American producers and American artists, are co-operating in this development.

Sport and dancing are, according to Gabriel Astruc, the well-known music critic, causing a falling-off in attendance at concerts. He goes so far as to affirm that Parisians are not such great lovers of music as is generally supposed. His reasoning is debatable, but he supplies figures in support of his contention. There are, he says, 7000 regular attendants of the big concerts, and 5000 who frequent the matinee of the Opera and the Opéra-Comique. The Con-

certs Colonne count upon 2500 supporters, the Concerts Lamoureux 1200, the Conservatoire 800, and the Ruen-Baton and Albert Wolff concerts 2000. Thus he arrives at a total of 12,000 music lovers. But surely there is something wrong with these calculations. A music lover is not bound to attend concerts every week, and the attendance may be presumed to be constantly changing. Therefore the figures he gives should be, at the most, multiplied several times. Further, he leaves out of account the nightly attendance at the Opera and the Opéra-Comique. Again, there are a multitude of pianoforte, violin, and vocal recitals in a score of halls. The list of these recitals in any week takes several pages in the weekly guides which are issued. To these should be added the really excellent orchestral concerts given in hundreds of cafés nightly. Their programs are not frivolous but are essentially classical. One may ask, too, whether the standard of music in the best cinemas is not sufficiently elevated to demonstrate a popular demand for good music. Sport and dancing may have a certain effect, but the French are, as a nation, genuine lovers of good music.

The Collège de France is, it is announced, to undergo much-needed reconstruction and restoration. It is well known that the illustrious institution has suffered for years from insufficient space and equipment. And it is common knowledge that it has fallen into a dilapidated condition and that makeshift annexes have been utilized. Responsible ministers have advocated speedy and drastic measures. In these difficult financial days the necessary work has been postponed, but recently a project was agreed to by which 6,000,000 francs should be devoted to rebuilding and renovation.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Definition of Mahogany

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Philippine Mahogany Association will appeal from the definition of mahogany promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission mentioned in your July 27 issue. The term "Philippine mahogany" has been approved by the United States Forestry Service, the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Government of the Philippine Islands, and the National Hardwood Lumber Association Rules Committee.

The objection to the term comes from dealers in so-called mahogany from Honduras, Mexico, and Africa. The only tree known to natural science bearing the botanical designation "Mahagoni" is a product of the islands of the West Indies. The famed San Domingan mahogany is produced by this tree. Commercially, it is of little importance, at present supplying only about 1 per cent of the American consumers requirements.

Philippine mahogany is supplying about one-third of the American demand at present and has been in use here for over twenty years. Until a competent court of the United States upholds the rule defining mahogany as set forth by the Federal Trade Commission, we hope your readers will rely upon standard dictionaries and encyclopedias, when in doubt. Under such authentic designation, Philippine mahogany will stand approved along with other commercial mahogonies. H. L. BLACK, Secretary, Philippine Mahogany Association.